THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR AUGUST 1803;

With a VIEW *of* CARTLAND CRAIGS, *in* LANARKSHIRE.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from July 29. to August 25. 1803, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1803. July.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
29	29.7	62	72	——	Clear
30	29.92	49	68	0.02	Showers
31	29.731	58	58	0.301	Rain
Aug. 1	29.523	59	70	0.001	Shower
2	29.401	54	65	——	Clear
3	29.521	53	59	0.05	Rain
4	29.71	52	65	0.02	Shower
5	29.77	54	58	0.3	Rain
6	29.574	55	60	0.05	Ditto
7	29.75	52	62	0.33	Ditto
8	29.785	51	60	0.05	Ditto
9	29.56	55	68	1.15	Ditto
10	29.42	52	72	——	Clear
11	29.65	53	60	0.061	Rain
12	29.65	61	71	0.02	Showers
13	29.81	57	70	0.01	Ditto
14	30.3	52	81	——	Clear
15	30.75	50	72	——	Ditto
16	30.	51	74	——	Ditto
17	29.95	57	77	0.51	Rain
18	29.841	56	65	——	Clear
19	29.761	49	67	0.02	Rain
20	29.91	48	65	——	Clear
21	29.92	48	62	——	Ditto
22	29.91	50	66	——	Ditto
23	29.8	53	61	——	Ditto
24	29.72	51	61	0.501	Rain
25	29.691	60	63	——	Clear

Quantity of Rain 2.494

High Water at LEITH, For SEPTEMBER 1803.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Th. 1.	2	10	2	31
Fr. 2.	2	51	3	12
Sa. 3.	3	31	3	51
Su. 4.	4	11	4	31
M. 5.	4	52	5	14
T. 6.	5	36	6	0
W. 7.	6	25	6	53
Th. 8.	7	26	8	3
Fr. 9.	8	45	9	31
Sa. 10.	10	18	11	0
Su. 11.	11	39	—	—
M. 12.	0	9	0	38
T. 13.	1	1	1	21
W. 14.	1	40	1	57
Th. 15.	2	13	2	28
Fr. 16.	2	43	2	57
Sa. 17.	3	11	3	25
Su. 18.	3	38	3	52
M. 19.	4	6	4	20
T. 20.	4	35	4	51
W. 21.	5	9	5	28
Th. 22.	5	49	6	13
Fr. 23.	6	40	7	11
Sa. 24.	7	46	8	26
Su. 25.	9	9	9	55
M. 26.	10	38	11	16
T. 27.	11	50	—	—
W. 28.	0	19	0	44
Th. 29.	1	7	1	29
F. 30.	1	51	2	12

MOON's PHASES,

FOR SEPTEMBER.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	1.	3	18	Even.
Laſt Qrtr.	8.	5	41	Morn.
N. Moon,	15.	11	44	Even.
Firſt Qrtr.	24.	3	15	Morn.
Full Moon,	30.	11	58	Even.

OBSERVATIONS.

September 10. Buckhunting ends.
14. Patridge ſhooting begins.
22. King's Coronation.
29. Michaelmas.
30. Harehunting begins.

THE

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Description of CARTLAND CRAIGS.

With a View.

CARTLAND CRAIGS, upon the river Mouſe, which enters the Clyde about a mile below the town of Lanark, is a curious and romantic den (*convallis*,) about a quarter of a mile in length, bounded on either ſide by a reef of lofty, precipitous, and rugged rocks, which are fringed with coppice-wood on the north ſide, and with coppice-wood and thriving plantations on the ſouth. The rocky banks are about 400 feet in height, and are beautifully varied with the different appearances of rocks, wood, and precipice. At the bottom runs the river Mouſe, which ſcarcely leaves room for the traveller to traverſe the den. At every winding of the Mouſe, of which there are many, the ſcene varies; and whenever you find a prominent rock on the one ſide, you are ſure to meet with a receſs on the other. Caverns in the rocks are here and there obſervable, but none of them worthy of any particular deſcription. One, ſtill called *Wallace's Cave*, tradition tells us, was the hiding place of that patriot. Another, equally trifling, but which bears evident marks of the chiſſel, is ſaid, in former times, to have been the abode of a hermit. It is ſomewhat ſingular, the Mouſe, leaving its direct courſe by Baronald-houſe, where the ground is lower, ſhould have penetrated the high hill of Cartland, and formed a paſſage through the ſolid rock. It ſhould ſeem preſumable that this vaſt chaſm has originally been formed by ſome earthquake, which, rending the rocks, allowed the water to paſs that way. In viewing this remarkable natural excavation, the traveller muſt ſubject himſelf to a paſſage rather difficult, and at parts dangerous. He however will, after all, think his trouble and time well beſtowed.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Magazine.

SIR,

WILL any of your correſpondents be pleaſed to anſwer the following queſtion?

When Shakeſpear's Falſtaff ſays, "Honour hath no ſkill in ſurgery," whether would it be moſt proper to uſe "yes" or "no," in order to expreſs an opinion that honour had none, which unqueſtionably was the Poet's meaning in the paſſage now quoted, to which he annexes the negative particle "no" as an anſwer?

Aug. 18. 1803. } *Philo Grammaticus.*
Edinburgh, }

(Concluded from Page 8.*)*

James Johnstone, M. D.

DR Johnſtone was the fourth ſon of John Johnſtone, Eſq. of Galabank, one of the moſt ancient branches of the family of Johnſtone of Johnſtone. He was born at Annan in the year 1730, and was initiated into the rudiments of claſſical knowledge under the Rev. Dr Henry, the celebrated hiſtorian of Great Britain. Being deſtined for the profeſſion of medicine, he was removed to Edinburgh, where his ſtudies were aſſiſted by the inſtructions of Whytt, Plummer, Monro, and Rutherford, who were juſtly ranked among the moſt eminent profeſſors of the ſcience; and ſhortly after, he applied himſelf to anatomy and chymiſtry at Paris, under the directions of Ferrein and Rouelle, who were at that time eſteemed the ableſt profeſſors in the ſchools of France. Before he had reached his twenty-firſt year, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and publiſhed a Theſis, 'De aeris factitii imperio in corpore humano,' which gained him conſiderable applauſe, and ſome valuable friends. In 1750, he ſettled at Kidderminſter, a thriving town in Worceſterſhire, which at that time, and ſome years afterward, was ſubject to a putrid fever of alarming malignancy, and called the Kidderminſter fever, from its peculiar ſymptoms and locality. His ſkilful method of curing this dreadful diſorder did not fail to raiſe his reputation in that part of the country. He rejected the uſual means of bleeding and purging, which were then adopted in theſe caſes, and recommended bark, wine, mineral acids, free ventilation of air, and the effuſion of water and vinegar. This treatment of the diſorder was ſucceſsful, and proved the means of introducing him into conſiderable practice. During his inveſtigations of this complaint, he made the important diſcovery, that mineral acid vapours correct or deſtroy putrid febrile contagion; and for this purpoſe, he ordered vitriolic acid to be poured upon common ſalt, in a convenient veſſel, and over a proper heat. It is rather ſingular, that more than twenty years afterward the ſame method ſhould be recommended by the celebrated Guyton de Morveau, in France, and magnified into a great diſcovery! The ſame principle has been applied within a later period, and a claim for remuneration from parliament founded upon it.

Dr Johnſtone was well known in the learned world, by many intereſting publications, particularly by his phyſiological inquiry into the uſes of the ganglions of the nerves, which were inſerted in the 54th, 57th, and 60th volumes of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and afterward enlarged and printed ſeparately. He is alſo well known as the friend and phyſician of the celebrated George lord Lyttleton, of whoſe death-bed he has given us that affecting and inſtructive account, which Dr Johnſon has inſerted in his Lives of the Poets.

In a treatiſe on the Walton Water, which in quality ſtrongly reſembles the Cheltenham, he has pointed out the probable function of the lymphatic glands, which he ſuppoſes to be organs deſtined to purify, digeſt and animalize the matters ſelected and abſorbed by the lacteal, and other lymphatics, thus fitting them for their union with the blood, and the nutrition of the body. At Kidderminſter Dr Johnſtone continued to poſſeſs an extenſive practice, till the death of his eldeſt ſon, a phyſician riſing into eminence, who fell a martyr to humanity in attending the priſoners at Worceſter, infected with the jail-fever

at

at the ſame time, the circumſtance of the death of his friend the Rev. Job Orton, induced him to remove to Worceſter. In this city, which has been celebrated for its phyſicians, ſince the days of Dr Cole, the friend of Sydenham, he continued to practiſe to the great benefit of the community and to the general ſatisfaction of an extenſive circle of friends. In his youth he had been ſubject to pulmonary complaints, which his temperance and caution had averted. They recurred in his declining years; and during the laſt ſpring he had bled himſelf rather too profuſely. In the laſt attack, which was aggravated by exceſſive exertion and fatigue, his weakneſs was ſuch as to forbid the repetition of bleeding, and his ſtrength gradually decayed, without any diminution of his intellectual powers. His death was attended with the moſt perfect compoſure and reſignation. He expired on the 28th of April, in his ſeventy-third year, after a ſhort, and no wiſe painful ſtruggle, having ſat up and converſed with his family, till within a few hours of the awful change, cheerful, patient, and reſigned. The public has ſuſtained a heavy loſs in this eminent phyſician; for what can ſupply the experience of more than half a century, employed not in decorating fanciful theories, but purſuing uſeful inductions? The correſpondent and friend of Haller, Whytt, Cullen, and Fothergill; the boſom friend of the virtuous Lyttleton, and the pious Orton;—the active and humane phyſician, the ſagacious phyſiologiſt, the profound antiquarian;—few men have obtained a larger portion of profeſſional utility or private regard, than Dr Johnſtone. In his temper he was chearful, though ſometimes haſty—in his converſation lively and inſtructive, and in his domeſtic relations, he was the beſt of fathers: his whole life was a ſacrifice to the advantage of his children. Few men have ſurpaſſed him either in his profeſſional or private character: and though the memory of his perſonal ſervices may not be tranſitory, yet he has erected a ſtill more durable monument to his fame, in the various practical improvements of the medical art, which juſtly rank him among the benefactors of mankind.

George Fordyce, M. D.

Dr Fordyce was born in Aberdeen November 18, 1736, and was the only and poſthumous child of Mr George Fordyce, the proprietor of a ſmall eſtate in the neighbourhood of that city. His mother having married not long after his father's death, he was taken from her when only two years old, and ſent to Fouran, where he received his ſchool education. After the uſual preparation, he was removed to the univerſity of Aberdeen, where he was appointed Maſter of Arts, at the early age of fourteen. From the trivial circumſtance of his taking delight in viewing phials of coloured liquors in the windows of apothecaries' ſhops, it is ſaid that he received his early bias toward the profeſſion of medicine. He was moreover acquainted with the late learned Alexander Garden, M. D. who was afterward a phyſician of eminence in South Carolina, but then an apothecary in Aberdeen, who encouraged and excited him to purſue his medical ſtudies. He was accordingly, at the age of fifteen, ſent to his uncle, Dr John Fordyce, who at that time practiſed medicine at Uppingham, in Northamptonſhire. He remained with him a few years, and then removed to Edinburgh, where he received his diploma, of M. D. after a courſe of ſtudy of about three years. This degree was conferred in October 1758; and his Inaugural Diſſertation was upon Catarrh. From the celebrated Dr Cullen, who was then in Edinburgh, he received many teſtimonials of regard, and alſo conſiderable private aſſiſtance to enable him to proceed

ceed in his ſtudies. The pupil retained a grateful ſenſe of theſe favours, and always ſpoke of his inſtructor in terms of the higheſt reſpect, ſtyling him often, 'his learned and revered maſter.' He repaired to London, about the end of 1758, and ſhortly after went to Leyden, chiefly with the deſign of ſtudying anatomy under the celebrated Albinus. In 1759 he returned to London, where he took the reſolution of fixing himſelf as a lecturer and practitioner of medicine. His friends expreſſed their doubts to him of the probability of his ſucceſs as a lecturer in London; but inſpired as he was with that confidence which attends the poſſeſſion of great talents, he determined to perſevere in his reſolution, and before the end of 1759 he commenced a courſe of lectures upon Chymiſtry, to an audience conſiſting of only nine pupils. The plan of public lectures was a novel circumſtance in London, but it had been the approved method purſued at Leyden and Edinburgh, the moſt renowned ſchools of medicine. In 1764, he began to lecture upon Materia Medica, and the practice of phyſic. On theſe ſubjects he continued to communicate inſtruction nearly thirty years, giving three courſes of lectures during the year. A courſe laſted nearly four months; and during it, a lecture of an hour was delivered ſix times in the week. His inſtructions commenced at ſeven in the morning, and ended at ten, his lectures being given one immediately after the other. In 1765, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Phyſicians: and in 1770, he was choſen phyſician to St Thomas' Hoſpital, after a warm conteſt with the preſent Sir William (then Dr) Watſon. The number of votes for Dr Fordyce was 109, for Dr Watſon 106. In 1774, he became a member of the Literary Club; and in 1776, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1787, he was admitted a fellow of the College of Phyſicians, notwithſtanding the zeal he had diſplayed againſt that body, in the diſpute between the fellows and the licenciates, which had exiſted twenty years before. But as the college was preparing a new edition of their Pharmacopœia, and as none of their body was acquainted with chymiſtry, they wiſely ſuppreſſed their reſentment, and by admitting him, ſecured the aſſiſtance of a perſon fully competent to the taſk. In 1793, he aſſiſted in forming a ſmall ſociety of phyſicians and ſurgeons, which has ſince publiſhed two volumes, under the title of 'Medical and Chirurgical Tranſactions,' and continued to attend its meetings punctually till within a month or two before his death. He communicated various papers on important ſubjects to the Royal Society, which have been printed in the Tranſactions of that learned body. In a work, entitled, 'Elements of the Practice of Phyſic,' he publiſhed an abſtract of his lectures on that claſs of ſubjects. His other principal works are, 'Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation,' corrected by the doctor from notes taken by one of his ſcholars. 'A Treatiſe on the Digeſtion of Food,' which was originally read before the College of Phyſicians, as the Gueſſonian Lecture. 'Four Diſſertations on Fever.' A fifth, on the ſame ſubject, has been left by him in manuſcript, and will ſhortly be publiſhed. His other works appeared in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and in the Medical and Chirurgical Tranſactions. In conſequence of his great reputation, both as a phyſician and a chemiſt, he obtained a contract from government for the ſupply of the acid preparation of cabbage, known by the name of ſour crout, for the uſe of the royal navy. The great utility of this preparation in preſerving ſeamen from the ſcurvy in long voyages, has been ſufficiently aſcertained; and we may be convinced that Dr Fordyce fulfilled

filled his contract in a manner beneficial to the navy, and advantageous to his own private fortune. His practice was very extenſive, as ſoon as his ſuperior merit became known, and continued to be ſo till the decline of his health. He was remarkable for punctuality to his appointments for conſultation, and modeſty in delivering his opinions; being aware of the uncertainty of Science, and little diſpoſed to yield to the raſhneſs of ill-founded conjectures. His diſſolution was occaſioned by a dropſy in the breaſt, which deprived the world of his talents, on the 25th of May, in the 63th year of his age. The whole medical faculty confeſs that they have loſt by his death one of their brighteſt ornaments.

Thomas Garnett, M. D.

Dr Garnett, who acquired ſo much celebrity as a lecturer in the royal inſtitution, was born near Kirkby Lonſdale, in Weſtmoreland, where his father was the proprietor and cultivator of a ſmall eſtate. Having diſcovered uncommon capacity at a very early age, his father determined to ſpare no expence in his education, and, when he had paſſed the uſual time at a grammar ſchool, placed him under the care of Mr Dawſon, of Sedberg in Yorkſhire, a gentleman diſtinguiſhed for his ſkill in the mathematics. He dedicated a period of four years to the cloſeſt ſtudy of the ſciences, and having fixed on the profeſſion of medicine, he removed to Edinburgh, and became a pupil of Dr Brown, whoſe ſyſtem he invariably practiſed and defended by his arguments. After a reſidence of ſome years, he was favoured with a degree, upon which he repaired to London, in order to apply himſelf to the ſtudy of ſurgery. A vacancy for a phyſician at Harrowgate happening at this time, by the death of Dr Wilſon, Dr Garnett began his profeſſional career at that place. But though this ſituation proved lucrative, yet ſeveral circumſtances contributed to diſturb his tranquillity, and he determined to abandon it. He then formed a deſign of removing to America, which by the importunity of his friends he afterwurd relinquiſhed. It having been ſuggeſted to him that a courſe of lectures on chemiſtry and natural philoſophy might be well received at Liverpool, he accordingly embraced the idea, and was gratified by a ſucceſs that exceeded its warmeſt expectations. The ſame courſe of lectures he ſoon after delivered at Manchester, which was attended with an equal portion of ſucceſs. His reputation was now firmly eſtabliſhed, and he became a candidate, and a ſucceſsful one, for the lectureſhip of Anderſon's inſtitution in Glaſgow. The managers of the royal inſtitution, induced by his well-earned celebrity, offered him the place of lecturer in phyſics and philoſophy, a circumſtance very honourable to Dr Garnett, as it was totally unattended by ſolicitation on his part. An offer of this nature could not well be refuſed; he therefore removed to London, and delivered lectures at the royal inſtitution, during two ſeaſons, to a crowded and brilliant audience. In this ſituation he gave general ſatisfaction, and was diſtinguiſhed for the eaſy and obvious method of explanation with which he familiarized the principles of experimental philoſophy, without the aid of rhetorical action and declamation. His ſucceſs now emboldened him to enlarge his views of rational ambition, and he determined to relinquiſh his place in the royal inſtitution, and to commence as philoſophical and medical lecturer on his own account. He accordingly took a houſe in Great Marlborough-ſtreet, where he built a commodious lecture-room, and provided an extenſive philoſophical apparatus: he had the pleaſure, laſt winter, to ſee his forms filled with reſpectable pupils. He continued

nued to proceed in his career with every proſpect of ſucceſs; but, during his attendance as phyſician to the Mary-le-bone diſpenſary, he was ſeized with a typhus fever, which put an end to his exiſtence on the 28th of June, in the 37th year of his age.

As an author, Dr Garnett is known to the world by his Tour through Scotland; by his Analyſis of the Mineral Waters at Harrowgate, Moffat, Horley-Green, &c. by his Lecture on Health, and by ſeveral papers in the Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, the Royal Iriſh Academy, and the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Mancheſter, of which bodies he was a member. Before he quitted Harrowgate, he married a Miſs Cleveland, an amiable woman, who was wonderfully attached to him, and participated in his favourite ſtudies. He returned her affection with equal ardour, and they ſeemed deſtined to complete their mutual happineſs, when, in giving a ſecond daughter to the world, ſhe expired in his arms. It is eaſy to conceive the poignant ſorrow of the huſband on this occaſion. The wiſh of providing for his children roufed him to uncommon exertions, and he has fallen a victim to his laborious efforts. He left his Lectures on Zoonomia in manuſcript, which are to be publiſhed by ſubſcription for the relief of his helpleſs orphans, who, unleſs befriended by the patronage of the public, muſt languiſh in indigence and obſcurity. Though the number of ſubſcribers is large and reſpectable, yet the expence of publication, it is feared, will leave only a moderate ſum for the protection of the unfortunate little orphans. The generoſity of our nation provides for the family of the warrior who defends it, and it ought to contribute to the comfort and happineſs of that of the philoſopher, who has inſtructed and enlightened it.

The Rev. Thomas Knowles, D. D.

Dr Knowles was a native of Ely, and was educated at the grammar-ſchool of that place; whence he was ſent to Pembroke-hall in Cambridge. He was appointed B. A. in 1743, and M. A. in 1747, and was alſo choſen fellow of that ſociety.

He conducted himſelf uniformly with the urbanity of a ſcholar, and the meekneſs of a Chriſtian.

To the doctrines of the church of England he was zealouſly attached, without any deſire of odious reſtrictions on the diſſenters from that eſtabliſhment. His works diſcover a great portion of learning delivered in a ſtyle of purity and perſpicuity. The following is a complete liſt of them:—1. The Scripture Doctrine of the Exiſtence and Attributes of God, in 12 Sermons, with a preface; in anſwer to a pamphlet on the argument *à priori*. 2. An anſwer to Biſhop Clayton on Spirit; for which Archbiſhop Secker conferred on him the degree of D. D. 3. Lord Hervey's and Dr Middleton's Letters on the Roman Senate. 4. Obſervations on the Tithe Bill. 5. Dialogue on the Teſt Act. 6. Primitive Chriſtianity in favour of the Trinity. This was anſwered by Mr Capel Loft. 7. Obſervations on the Divine Miſſion of Moſes. 8. Advice to a young Clergyman, in ſix letters. 9. The Paſſion, a Sermon. 10. On Charity Schools, on Sunday Schools, and a preparatory Diſcourſe on Confirmation. As a pariſh prieſt, he was not excelled by any member of his order; exemplary in his conduct, and perſevering in the duties of his ſtation. He will be long and unaffectedly lamented by his numerous pariſhioners. Dr Knowles died at Bury St Edmunds, of which place he was rector upwards of thirty years, in the 78th year of his age. His only daughter was married in 1780 to the Rev. Benjamin Underwood, rector of Eaſt Barnet and St Mary Abchurch, London.

Memoirs

Memoirs of Mr RICHARD ROLT.

IN our Magazine for April laſt we printed ſome letters that paſſed between Voltaire and Richard Rolt, which were both curious and intereſting. They vindicate the former from being totally ignorant of the Engliſh language, as was aſſerted by Baretti, in a publication of his in 1777, in defence of Shakſpeare, from ſome objections of that French writer; and they alſo reſcue the memory of Rolt from the injurious account with which it is degraded in the Biographia Dramatica 1782, 2 vols. 8vo. and by Boſwell, in his life of Johnſon. That Rolt, at the early age of twenty-five, diſplayed conſiderable talents as an hiſtorian, we have the teſtimony of Voltaire in the letters above mentioned; and that he was not devoid of genius for poetry, we may appeal to his poem, entitled *Cambria*, which paſſed through three editions. Poſſibly an account of this now almoſt-forgotten Writer, from a perſon who knew him well, may not be unacceptable to our readers,

Richard Rolt, who was born in 1724 or 1725, is believed to have been a native of Shrewſbury, but deſcended from a reſpectable family of that name in Bedfordſhire. A Lady of this family being married to John Orlebar, Eſq. one of the Commiſſioners of the Exciſe, this Gentleman, who was of a very cultivated taſte, and had probably ſeen ſome early productions of young Rolt, intended to provide for him in an advantageous ſituation in that department. To qualify him for this, he was placed under an officer of the exciſe in the North of England. This happened about the time the Pretender made his inroad into that country in the winter of the year 1745; when Rolt, and one or two young exciſemen, quitted their ſtations, and went to the rebel army, as they alledged, only out of curioſity, but as was reported to their ſuperiors, with an intention to join them. He was in conſequence ſuperſeded, and obliged to give up all expectations from that quarter. Being alſo related to the celebrated poet Ambroſe Philips then reſident in Ireland, he ſoon after went over to him in Dublin. But Philips was then preparing to leave Ireland, whence he removed to his native country in 1748, and ſoon after died; ſo that Rolt failed of procuring any eſtabliſhment in that country. While he was in Ireland, he is charged in the Biographia Dramatica, and by Boſwell, with having "publiſhed Dr Akenſide's *Pleaſures of the imagination* as his own work, and under his own name." But the writer of this article, who for many years has conſtantly frequented the bookſellers' ſhops in Dublin, and examined the catalogues of auctions in that city; who hath alſo enquired of every bookſeller, and of all the literati that fell in his way, never ſaw, nor heard that any one had ever ſeen, a ſingle copy of ſuch publication. This ſtory may therefore be ſafely pronounced a downright falſehood*.

Rolt had probably been bred to the law, for he is charged in the Biographia Dramatica with having been an hackney writer to an Attorney. But he had early recommended himſelf to perſons of diſtinction; for his poem entitled Cambria, which had originally been compoſed (in 1748) in five books, and was then intended for the patronage of Sir Watkins Williams Wynne, Bart. the popular patriot of Wales, to whom

* The information appears to have come from Dr Johnſon, who was incapable of a wilful falſehood, but who, perhaps, was not accurate, as no ſuch edition has been ſeen. "Mr Malone obſerves, that the truth probably is, not that an edition was publiſhed with Rolt's name in the title-page, but that the poem being then anonymous, Rolt acquieſced in its being attributed to him in converſation."—*Boſwell's Life of Johnſon*, 3d Edition, Vol. I. p. 319.—*Editor.*

whom Rolt was well known, was afterwards, when it had been corrected, and reduced to three books, ſhewn to Frederick Prince of Wales, by General Oglethorpe and Lord Middleſex (who was himſelf an elegant Poet;) and he had permiſſion to inſcribe it to Prince George, his preſent Majeſty, when it was printed in quarto in the ſpring of the year 1749. On the 25th of September of the ſame year, Sir Watkins Williams Wynne was killed by a fall from his horſe; and in the following month Rolt publiſhed a poem to his memory, which was highly admired, and very popular among his countrymen.

By the above-mentioned, and ſome other eminent perſons, Rolt was encouraged to undertake his Hiſtory of the general War which terminated in 1748. This was publiſhed in four ſucceſſive volumes, octavo, and procured him the Correſpondence with Voltaire part of which you have already printed. He was alſo engaged to write the Life of John Earl of Crawford, an officer of diſtinction. The above publications do him no diſcredit; and he ſhewed conſiderable ability in defending the Caſe of Clifford againſt the Dutch Weſt India Company, and in a reply to the Anſwers of the Dutch Civilians in that Caſe; as alſo in a Series of Letters concerning the Antigallican Privateer and Prize, which had been illegally ſeized and confiſcated by the Spaniards.

Being an author by profeſſion, he was conſtantly employed by the booksellers in ſucceſſive compilations, hiſtorical commercial, &c. and in periodical publications, in which he was concerned with Smart and others. In one of theſe, *The Universal Visitor*, he and Smart are ſaid to have been bound by a contract to engage in no other undertaking, and that this contract was to remain in force "for the term of ninety-nine years." So abſurd an engagement we can only impute, with the Biographia Dramatica, to the dictates of rapacious avarice and ſubmiſſive poverty.

Rolt, who had no other reſources but from his pen, which muſt have been liable to interruption by want of health or ſpirits, while the demands of his family had no intermiſſion, was doubtleſs poor enough: but that he was not ſo low a creature as the above writers would inſinuate, may be inferred not only from his writings, which are not devoid of merit, but from his connections before mentioned.

Of the expedients to which the trade of book-making compels its profeſſors to have recourſe, we have a curious inſtance in one publication of Mr Rolt;—Mr Woodington*, a relation of his wife, being in India, became acquainted with Captain John Northall, of the Royal regiment of artillery, the ſecond in command at the ſiege of Surat, where he died of an apoplectic fit in the march to that city in February 1759. This Gentleman having been ſtationed at Minorca, had made an excurſion, in 1753, to Italy, of which he completed an entire tour; and being a man of curioſity and taſte, noted down in his pocket-book all the fine pictures, ſtatues, &c. with ſuch remarks as every where occurred to him. This pocket-book fell into the hands of Mr Woodington; who, at his firſt return to England, gave it to Rolt, and he from this manuſcript journal, with the help of former printed travels, compiled a large octavo volume, which he publiſhed under the title of "Travels through Italy; containing "new and curious Obſervations on "that Country; with the moſt au-"thentic Account yet publiſhed of "capital Pieces in Painting, Sculp-"ture, and architecture, that are to "be ſeen in Italy. By John North-"all. Eſq." &c. &c. &c. 1766.

But Rolt's chief ſupplies were by writing

* The father of the preſent Town Major of Bombay.

writing Cantatas, Songs, &c. for the Theatres, Vauxhall, Sadler's Wells, and other places of public reſort. Of theſe he compoſed above an hundred, ſupplying, at the ſhorteſt notice, the demands of muſical compoſers for thoſe diurnal entertainments during many years. He alſo produced two dramatic pieces, viz. Eliza, an Engliſh Opera, in three Acts, 1754, and Almena an Engliſh Opera, in three Acts, 1764.

For the former of theſe the muſic was compoſed by Dr Arne, and for the latter by his ſon; and they were both performed with good ſucceſs at Drury-lane Theatre. In the Biographia Dramatica is aſcribed to him another Opera, The Royal Shepherd, 1763; but as he omitted it in a liſt of his works, which he drew up to accompany propoſals for a ſubſcription in October 1769, it is doubted whether that omiſſion muſt be aſcribed to his not being the author, or to its having been ill received by the public, as is related in Biographia Dramatica.

The propoſals for printing, by ſubſcription, his poetical works, was the laſt attempt of Mr Rolt, who died March 2. 1770, aged 45; having had two wives, by each of whom he left a daughter*. To his ſecond wife, who ſurvived him many years, and who by her mother was deſcended from the Percys of Worceſter, the Biſhop of Dromore, to whom ſhe was thus related, allowed a penſion to her death.

The following Catalogue of Mr Rolt's publications is ſubjoined to his propoſals in 1769. But many of them were publiſhed without his name, and in weekly numbers.

Folio.

A Dictionary of Trade and Commerce; dedicated, by Permiſſion, to George Lord Anſon. To this Johnſon wrote the Preface.

Lives of the Reformers; dedicated to the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

Quarto.

Life of John Earl of Crauford; dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton.

Octavo, &c.

Hiſtory of the General War from 1739 to 1748. 4 vols. 1ſt volume dedicated to Admiral Vernon; 2d to John Earl Grenville; 3d to his Grace Charles Duke of Marlborough; 4th to George Dank. Earl of Halifax.

Univerſal Viſitor, with ſeveral Songs. (In this he joined with Chriſtopher Smart, as is before mentioned.)

Account of Captain Northall's Travels through Italy.

Letters concerning the Antigallican Privateer.

Caſe of Clifford againſt the Dutch Weſt-India Company.

Reply to the Anſwer of the Dutch Civilians to Clifford's Caſe.

Hiſtory of England, 4 vols.

——— France, 1 vol.

——— Egypt, 4 vols.

——— Greece, 6 vols.

Poetry.

Cambria; inſcribed to Prince George (his preſent Majeſty.)

Eliza, an Engliſh Opera.

Almena, an Engliſh Opera.

A Monody on the death of Frederick Prince of Wales

An Elegiac Ode to the Memory of Edward Auguſtus, Duke of York.

A poem on the death of Sir Watkins Williams Wynne, Bart.

Shakſpeare in Elyſium to Mr Garrick.

The Ancient Roſciad, publiſhed in 1753.

At the time of his deceaſe, he had projected the following:

Hiſtory of the Iſle of man, in 1 vol. †, and

Hiſt-

* To his eldeſt daughter his friend Smart was godfather, and ſhe was chriſtened by his name.

† It was afterwards publiſhed in 8vo. 1773.—*Editor.*

Hiſtory of the Britiſh Empire in North America, in 6 vols.

After his death were publiſhed, for the benefit of his widow,

Select Pieces of the late R. Rolt (dedicated, by Permiſſion, to the Right Hon. Lady Sondes, by Mary Rolt), 1772, ſmall 8vo.

This Lady Sondes, who was daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, was one of the moſt charitable perſons of quality in her time. She had a little French woman, who was her Almoner, and whoſe whole life was ſpent in finding out proper objects for her Lady's bounty, which ſhe diſtributed with a zeal for their welfare, and a delicacy for their feelings, which makes it the ſubject of regret, that the name of this excellent creature is not recollected. They, unſolicited diſcovered and applied to Mrs Rolt the protection of Lady Sondes, on the death of her huſband.

Dublin, June 18. 1803.

An Account of the INHABITANTS *of* JAMAICA.

From "The Hiſtory of the Maroons," &c. by R. C. Dallas, Eſq.

THE number of ſlaves in Jamaica is computed, from authentic documents, to be at leaſt two hundred and fifty thouſand, excluſive of the Maroons. It is painful to an individual, unfriendly to ſlavery in any ſhape or under any modification, to recollect, that ſlavery, in a very abject degree, has exiſted among nations the moſt free and civilized, as well as deſpotic and barbarous, in all ages of the world, but eſpecially in the warm climates. It is a misfortune that puniſhes man: it is a political diſeaſe, that, for purpoſes to us inſcrutable, has been permitted to continue, and taint inveterately the conſtitution of human ſociety. No revolutionary noſtrums recommended by ſtate empirics will eradicate it. Millions of the human race muſt by education be prepared for a new and ſound condition before an effectual remedy can be ſafely adminiſtered. But in Jamaica, the evil of ſervitude, to whatever height it may formerly have ariſen, is now aſſuaged by inſtitute, and tamed by manners. The general treatment of the negroes in this iſland is temperate and humane: recent regulations, enforced by law, reſtrain the deſpotiſm of the maſter, and to a very ſalutary degree protect the ſlave. Improving humanity imperceptibly, but daily, ſupplies an influence by which their condition is ameliorating. The negroes on a ſugar-plantation are, for purpoſes of daily labour, divided into three claſſes. The firſt is compoſed of the moſt robuſt of both ſexes: their chief employment conſiſts in preparing and planting the ſoil, cutting the canes, feeding the mill, and aiding in the manufacture of the ſugar and rum. The ſecond claſs is compoſed of young boys and girls, pregnant women and convaleſcents: theſe are ſeldom employed but in light labour adapted to their youth and condition. The third claſs conſiſts of young children, governed by a careful old woman, who employs them in picking graſs, or other exerciſe equally gentle. The firſt claſs at ſunriſe is ſummoned to the field by the ſound of a horn or bell: a white overſeer and a black driver ſuperintend them. The names being called over, and abſentees noted, their work commences, and continues till eight or nine o'clock: then, at leaſt half an hour is allotted for breakfaſt-time. This meal generally conſiſts of boiled or roaſted yams, or other vegetables, ſeaſoned with ſalt and cayenne pepper. Reſuming their work, they continue in the field till noon, when an interval of two hours is allowed for repoſe and refreſhment. The addition of ſalted fiſh to their vegetable meſſes commonly furniſhes their

their dinner. At two o'clock they return again to the field, and work till ſunſet. In concluſion, they have probably been employed about ten hours in the day, during which, the moſt diligent of them has not executed more than one third of the common daily toil of an Engliſh farmer's labourer. Every proprietor is compelled by law to cultivate in ground proviſions (of courſe indeſtructible by hurricanes) one acre for every ten negroes, beſide the allotment of negro territory. To cultivate this allotment, one day in every fortnight belongs to the ſlaves, excluſive of Sundays and holidays. Thus they raiſe vegetables, poultry, pigs, or goats, which they conſume, beſtow, or ſell. While ſome raiſe proviſions, others fabricate coarſe chairs, baſkets, or common tables. Theſe are bartered at market for ſalted meat, or pickled fiſh, utenſils, or gaudy dreſſes, of which they are fond. Their right of property in what they thus acquire is never queſtioned, but ſeems completely eſtabliſhed by cuſtom. The cottages of the negroes on a plantation are uſually conſtructed on riſing ground, near a ſupply of pure water: the group reſembles a hamlet: tropical trees, which many of them plant about their habitations, ſhelter it, and diverſify its appearance. In ſtructure and comfort theſe cottages certainly ſurpaſs the cabins of the Iriſh peaſants. A ſingle cottage, for a man and his wife, is about twenty feet in length, divided into two apartments: it is compoſed of hard poſts driven into the ground, interlaced with wattles, and plaiſtered: the floor is commonly of dry native earth: the roof is ſo well thatched with palm or cocoa leaves, as to be impervious both to ſun and rain. Their cookery is conducted in the open air: they generally kindle a fire within doors at night, without which negroes cannot ſleep comfortably. The negroes of Jamaica receive an annual allowance of Oznaburg linen, woollen baize, checks; and at other times, knives, needles, thread, &c. But the moſt liberal allowance of the proprietors is made for medical and ſurgical aſſiſtance, and accommodation for their ſlaves when ſick. Every plantation is provided with a commodious building, divided for an hoſpital. The ſick are daily viſited by profeſſional gentlemen, of ſcience and ſkill, who are well paid for conſtant attention; and in extraordinary caſes the uſual comforts of the European diet, ſuch as wine, gruel, &c. are ſuperadded: ſo that the ſituation of the ſick and the aged, for whom perpetual proviſion is made, commonly makes them ſome amends for the ſervitude they have undergone. The uſual labour of the old men is confined to watching the proviſion grounds; and that of the old women to nurſing thoſe that are ſick, and attending young children. Another ſource of ſolace for the ſuperannuated is found in the univerſal veneration with which old age is treated by the African race. Accuſed as they juſtly may be, of brutality to cattle, which they are prone to maltreat, to their aged people they are benevolent and reſpectful. *To quaco* and *ma quaſheba* (my father and my mother) are terms that denote filial reverence and fondneſs; in theſe terms the old negroes are ever accoſted by the whole body of the younger, who muſt be in great diſtreſs themſelves if they fail to adminiſter to their wants, and mingle ſuccour and comfort with affection and veneration for the aged.

The general diffuſion and warmth of this dutiful ſentiment is the more remarkable in a people attached to the ſyſtem of polygamy. This appropriation of women, which univerſally prevails in Africa, is alſo very generally adopted in the Weſt Indies. In Jamaica alone it is computed, that ten thouſand of thoſe leading ſlaves called head negroes, that is, drivers, coopers, carpenters, &c. poſſeſs from

two

two to four wives. This practice, ſo pernicious in many points of view, has contributed to create ſuch a diſproportion in the number of the two ſexes, that there exiſts in Jamaica an exceſs of above thirty thouſand male negroes. There are ten thouſand people of colour in Jamaica. Theſe deſcendants of negroes by white people are among the moſt robuſt of our race; and their qualities, both of body and mind, are ſuppoſed by many impartial individuals to be well adapted for exerciſe and improvement in all the tropical regions. But they are not entitled to the civil and political rights of a natural born ſubject, until removed above three degrees from the negro; and although there are diſtinctions of name, following blood and complexion, ſuch as ſamboes, mulattoes, meſties, &c. the law of Jamaica contemplates the whole body as mulattoes. Their legal capacities are very imperfectly defined. Their principal incapacities, diſtinguiſhing them from the whites, are theſe: in criminal caſes their evidence is inadmiſſible againſt a white: they are ineligible to ſerve in parochial veſtries, or general aſſemblies: they are incapable of acting in any office of public truſt, or of holding any commiſſion in the militia; and when born out of wedlock, they cannot take and hold by deviſe property real or perſonal that exceeds in value 2000l. currency. But theſe reſtrictions are often removed by particular acts of the legiſlature in favour of individuals. The fidelity and loyalty of the people of colour is unimpeached: their attachment to the whites is uniform and ſincere; their progreſs in knowledge, being animated by no encouragement, has been ſlow; but if a juſt eſtimate may be formed of the capabilities of this race from inſulated examples of merit among them, their faculties are worthy of better cultivation and completer developement.

The white population of Jamaica has been computed at about thirty thouſand ſouls. Of this number a very conſiderable portion conſiſts of native Europeans; and of thoſe born on the iſland many have been educated in the mother country. Yet notwithſtanding theſe migrations and ſuch reſidence in Europe, climate and moral cauſes combining with political inſtitutions and the peculiar ſtate of ſociety in the Weſt Indies, have created a caſt of character that may be diſtinguiſhed, and is ſufficiently marked, in the native white Creoles of Jamaica. Maſters of ſlaves, they are jealous and proud of their own freedom, which is to them not merely an enjoyment, but a dignity and rank. Hence throughout all claſſes of them, there is diffuſed and diſplayed an independence of ſpirit combined with a certain conſciouſneſs of equality unknown to the European communities.

Many cauſes of national character are ſo mixed as to be almoſt inſcrutable. It may, perhaps, be partly aſcribed to the ſenſibility that a warm climate excites, that creoles are ſaid to be impatient of ſubordination, and addicted to juridical controverſy. But if ſome be litigious, others oſtentatious, and many extravagant, in general it may be truly affirmed of them as a race, that they are bright, intrepid, frank, and intelligent; actuated by a high ſenſe of honour, eminent for hoſpitality, diſtinguiſhed by vivacity, and nobly generous.

Description *of the* Spanish Chasseurs *and* Blood Hounds.

From the Same.

THE dogs carried out by the chaſſeurs del Rey are perfectly broken in, that is to ſay, they will not kill the object they purſue unleſs reſiſted. On coming up with a fugitive, they bark at him till he ſtops, they

they then couch near him, terrifying him with a ferocious growling if he ſtirs: in this poſition they continue barking, to give notice to the chaſſeurs, who come up and ſecure their priſoner. Each chaſſeur, though he can hunt only with two dogs properly, is obliged to have three which he maintains at his own coſt, and that at no ſmall expence. Theſe people live with their dogs, from which they are inſeparable. At home, the dogs are kept chained, and when walking with their maſters, are never unmuzzled, or let out of ropes, but for attack. They are conſtantly accompanied with one or two ſmall dogs called Finders, whoſe ſcent is very keen, and always ſure of hitting off a track. Dogs and bitches hunt equally well, and the chaſſeurs rear no more than will ſupply the number required: this breed of dogs, indeed, is not ſo prolific as the common kinds, though infinitely ſtronger and hardier. The animal is the ſize of a very large hound, with ears erect, which are uſually cropped at the points: the noſe more pointed, but widening very much toward the after part of the jaw. His coat, or ſkin, is much harder than that of moſt dogs, and ſo muſt be the whole ſtructure of the body, as the ſevere beatings he undergoes in training would kill any other ſpecies of dog. There are ſome, but not many, of a more obtuſe noſe, and which are rather ſquarer ſet: theſe, it may be preſumed, have been croſſed by the maſtiff; but if by this the bulk has been a little increaſed, it has added nothing to the ſtrength, height, beauty, or agility, of the native breed.

The chaſſeur has no other weapon than a long ſtraight muſchet, or couteau, longer than a dragoon's ſword, and twice as thick, ſomething like a flat iron bar ſharpened at the lower end, of which about eighteen inches are as ſharp as a raſor. The point is not unlike the old Roman ſword. The ſteel of them is excellent, and made at Guanabacoa, about three miles from the Havanna. The handle of the muſchet is without a guard, but ſcolloped to admit the fingers and ſuit the graſp. Theſe men are under an officer of high rank, the Alcode Provinciale, and receive a good pay from the government, beſide private rewards for particular and extraordinary ſervices. They are a very hardy, brave, and deſperate, ſet of people, ſcrupulouſly honeſt, and remarkably faithful.

A body of men of the ſame deſcription and character reſide at Beſucal, within the Marquiſa's juriſdiction. Theſe are not in the king's pay, but are chiefly employed, like the Maroons in Jamaica, in ſcouring the mountains of this extenſive country, to take runaways for which they have a fixed reward, and to attack all bodies of negroes collected for hoſtile purpoſes, which is ſometimes occaſioned by the rigour exerciſed on the Spaniſh plantations: for although in other employments, and particularly in domeſtic ſervice, the ſlaves are treated kindly, and live a very eaſy life, it muſt be owned that the ſtate of ſlavery on the ſettlements is not unattended with ſeverity. The greateſt commotions, however, have been occaſioned by Spaniſh piety. Many of the largeſt and beſt ſugar eſtates in the iſland of Cuba belong to the different eccleſiaſtical orders, who are the moſt rapacious of planters. Under the maſk of diſcouraging a vicious intercourſe with the ſexes, ſome of them religiouſly reſolved to purchaſe only male negroes: a devout auſterity impoſed upon the poor fellows which, would the good fathers candidly confeſs it, would appear to originate in the temporal policy of *quærenda pecunia primum eſt*, it being thought that men can do more work than women. Deprived of connexions reſulting from one of the chief laws of nature, and driven to deſperation,

deſperation, the unhappy negroes, not unlike the firſt Romans, have been known to fly to neighbouring eſtates, ſeize on the women, and carry them off to the mountains: there, in order to ſecure and defend themſelves, they fell upon ſome Spaniards, killed them, and thus procuring a few fire-arms, lances, and cutlaſſes, attempted to make a reſiſtance againſt the laws, but in vain; a few of the Beſucal people. with their dogs, have always proved an overmatch for them.

The activity of the chaſſeurs no negro on earth can elude; and ſuch is their temperance, that with a few ounces of ſalt for each, they can ſupport themſelves for whole months on the vegetable and farinaceous food afforded by the woods. They drink nothing ſtronger than water, with which, when at a diſtance from ſprings, they are copiouſly ſupplied by the wild pine, by the black and grape withes, which are about two inches in diameter, and the roots of the cotton-tree. Of the laſt, ſix feet junked off the ſmaller part of the root, where it tapers to the thickneſs of a man's thigh, will yield ſeveral gallons of water: in the greateſt draught theſe reſources ſeldom fail. For the wild pine they are obliged to climb trees, but that they do almoſt with the velocity of a monkey: this plant takes root on the body of a tree, and the leaves of it are ſo formed as to catch the rain and conduct it to a reſervoir at the baſe, where, being never expoſed to the ſun it is found delightfully freſh and cool. But the eaſieſt method of obtaining water in the woods, and with leſs delay on a march, is from the black and grape withes: it is done with greater expedition than drinking at a ſpring. The chaſſeur catches a pendent withe, which, with his muſchet, he divides about two feet from the ground, and applies the end of the withe, as it hangs, to his mouth, or to his dog's, who indicates his thirſt; he then cuts the withe off, about ſix feet higher, keeping the upper end elevated, when the air being admitted above, he receives through the porous fibres of it near a quart of delightful cold water. With reſpect to animal food, if any of them happen to deſire it, they find no difficulty in obtaining it. The little finder, if ſet on, but not otherwiſe, will ſoon bay one of the wild hogs with which the woods abound: the animal, retreating for ſhelter to the trunk of a tree, is immediately transfixed with a lance. The men cure as much of the fleſh as they think they will have occaſion for, by ſcoring it internally to the ſkin, ſprinkling it with ſalt, and ſmoking it; over the ſmoke they throw ſome aromatic leaves, which not only add to its flavour, but aſſiſt in preſerving it. The meat thus cured will keep for months, and is eſteemed a very great dainty by the moſt refined epicures. It is in fact the jirked hog. The part of the hog not preſerved is given to the dogs. The purſuit of the game is entirely the province of the finder; the larger dogs, from their training, would paſs a hog without notice: were one of them to bark at a hog he would be ſeverely puniſhed. The chaſſeurs beat their dogs moſt unmercifully, uſing the flat ſides of their heavy muſchets. When they are going out on ſervice, the large chains in which they are kept at home are taken off, and a light but well-twiſted, cotton rope, ſubſtituted, to which the muzzle and collar, joined together, are attached at one end, while the other is fixed to the belt of the chaſſeur, who, when a purſuit is to be made, ſlips them off, ſecuring them round his waiſt with the rope to which they are tied, draws his muſchet, and puſhes forward nearly as faſt as his dogs; for the latter are impeded by the underwood, and are ſometimes ſo entangled as to require the aſſiſtance of their maſters to cut their

their way through the difficulty which obſtructs their proceeding. The greateſt privation felt by a chaſſeur in ſervice is the want of a ſegar, which he muſt not uſe in the woods, where the ſcent, from the freſhneſs of the trees and ſtillneſs of the air, continues long ſuſpended, and is gradually ſpread in the atmoſphere, by which the company could not but be betrayed, in ſpite of the great ſilence which they obſerve on their marches. At other times the ſegar is hardly ever out of their mouths.

I muſt now complete your idea of a Spaniſh chaſſeur, by giving you a deſcription of his dreſs. You may imagine it will be brief, for the wearer is not a man of faſhion, and he lives beneath a vertical ſun. A check ſhirt open at the collar, ſo as to expoſe the neck, from which hangs a ſmall crucifix, a wide pair of trowſers alſo check, a ſtraw hat, or rather one manufactured of the moraſs thatch divided into ſmall filaments, ſeven or eight inches in the rim, with a ſhallow round crown, and very light, add his belt and ſword, already deſcribed, and a pair of untanned leather ſhoes; into this dreſs put a man with a Spaniſh countenance, ſwarthy but animated, a perſon above the middle ſize, thin but not meagre; to his belt affix the cotton ropes, and imagine them attached by collars round the necks of his dogs, and you will have a finiſhed picture of him.

Beſide his untanned ſhoe, the chaſſeur often contrives in the woods a curious defence for his feet, which is greatly preferable. Having ſkinned the thighs and hocks of the wild hog, he thruſts his foot into the raw hide, as far as he can force it, then cuts a ſmall ſlip at the inſtep, and with his knife takes off the ſuperfluous ſkin behind, adapting the remainder to his ancle and the lower part of his leg: the pliant hide takes the ſhape of a cloſe ſhort half-boot, fitting like a glove on the foot, with a lengthened uſeleſs projection beyond the toe, ſomething reſembling the modern faſhion of our beaux: this contrivance will laſt a march of weeks or months; but once taken off, the ſkin dries, ſhrivels, and becomes uſeleſs. There are *porco zopatos*, made of dried hides, that reach to the calf of the leg, but they are wide, hard, and not pliant to the feet.

The Beſucal chaſſeurs had not above ſeventy dogs properly broke; the others, of which they had many, though of the ſame breed, will kill the object they purſue: they fly at the throat, or other part, of a man, and never quit their hold till they are cut in two. Theſe dogs, however, are ſeldom, if ever, carried out till perfectly trained.

Obſervations *on a* Living Opoſſum.—*By Profeſſor* Blumenbach*.

SOME months ago I obtained that wonder of all the land animals, as Mr Lawſon calls it, for which I was indebted to the kindneſs of an American friend, Dr Tidyman, of Charleſtown, in South Carolina.

It is about as large as a middle-ſized cat. Its head is ſhaped like that of the fox: but its long ſnout, and the bare fleſh-coloured noſe turned ſome what upwards almoſt in the form of a ſnout, are nearly like thoſe of a pig. The aperture of the mouth is exceedingly wide: the lower jaw is perceptibly ſhorter than the upper; and the upper angular teeth, even when the mouth is ſhut, are viſible. The head is white, wirh a faint blackiſh ſtripe along the forehead, and the part between the fore corners of the eyes and the ſnout is of the ſame colour. Both ſides of the mouth, and in

* From *Magazin sür den Zuſtand der Naturkunde*, &c. by J. H. Voigt, 1802.

in particular the chin, are furniſhed with a great many long ſtiff hairs. The pupil of the eye is ſmall, but the cornea is proportionally large and exceedingly convex, ſo that very little of the white of the eye can be ſeen; and this, with the dark brown colour of the iris, gives to the animal a lively appearance. Of a *membrana nictitans*, as among the quadruniana, ſcarcely any rudiment is to be ſeen. The ears are large, black, naked, and, according to appearance, merely membranous, without any cartilaginous folds, and therefore nearly like thoſe of the bat; in my animal alſo, without the white border which is aſcribed to others of this genus.

The neck is ſhort and thick, and the ſame is the caſe with the rump, which is well covered with hair. Sometimes the hair on the back is long and erect, almoſt as in the badger; its colour is white mixed with black, and darkeſt on the ſhoulders.

The bag on the belly is very apparent by its prominence, eſpecially when the ſingular *oſsa marsupialia* or *cornua pelvis abdominalia* lie under it. The place of its aperture is marked only by a longitudinal fiſſure.

The tail is about the length of the body; it is almoſt naked, and as ſcaly as that of the rat, but a real *cauda prehenſilis*.

The ſhoulders and fore legs are black, and covered with ſoft hair. The toes are naked, and of a fleſh colour. The hind feet are furniſhed with detached toes with a ſmall flat nail, but on all the other toes there are hooked claws of a white colour.

A figure of the animal, drawn from the life, may be ſeen in my *Abbildungen naturhiſtoriſcher Gegenſtande*, tab. 54.

It is a real *animal omnivorum*, and can feed upon any kind of fruit; it is fondeſt of plumbs, and of other food, next to fleſh, of fowl, game, and in particular of ſoup and bouilli. It chews its food with great deliberation, and catches the large pieces very dexterouſly with its fore feet; and it uſes theſe feet with great addreſs for dreſſing its ſnout, on which occaſions it ſits on its hind legs like a ſquirrel.

Its cry, which it ſeldom emits except when irritated, is a weak kind of grunting. It drinks very little, and ſometimes not for ſeveral days. It ſeldom makes water, and even when in good health voids its excrements only once in four or five days. It however does neither in the place where it lies, but always retires to a corner of its kennel.

In general it preſerves itſelf very clean; and on the whole is a quiet, good-natured animal; ſlow, and as it were cautious in all its motions; and of ſo ſtrong a conſtitution that the people in America are accuſtomed to ſay, "If a cat, according to the proverb, has nine lives, the opoſſum has nineteen."

I ſhall now ſay a few words reſpecting the oldeſt accounts and figures of this animal, which were publiſhed in Europe after the diſcovery of the New World.

The firſt perſon who made mention of it, as far as I know, was V. Pinzon, who accompanied Columbus on his firſt voyage of diſcovery. This notice is to be found in Herwag's Collection (Novus Orbis, the firſt edition of 1532, p. 121*.)

About the end of the fifteenth century one of theſe animals was brought alive to Seville, and preſented to the king of Granada.

Peter Martyr, who ſaw a dead ſpecimen of this animal, gave a more accurate account of the opoſſum, which he thus deſcribes: "Monſtroſum animal, vulpino roſtro, cercopitheca

* This very ſcarce *editio princeps* ſeems to be unknown to modern bibliographers beſt acquainted with the literature of voyages and travels. I obtained my copy through the kindneſs of Sir Joſeph Banks.

theca cauda; veſpertilioneis auribus, manibus humanis, pedibus ſimiam æmulans, &c."

The name of *ſimivulpa* was firſt given to it by Gylli, in his edition of Ælian, 1553, 4to. p. 209; and this denomination was afterwards adopted by Geſſner.

The oldeſt figure of it with which I am acquainted, but which is indeed very defective, is in the unfortunate Servetus's edition of Ptolemy, 1535 fol. tab. 28. It is there given as brought from the eaſtern coaſt of Terra Firma, with this inſcription: "Reperitur hic animal habens receptaculum quo ſuos pullos ſecum portat, et eos non niſi lactandi tempore emittit. Tale regi Hiſpanie Granate oblatum eſt."

The firſt tolerable figure was given by Nierenberg, p. 156, if we except the wooly hair and the hind feet, which are entirely miſrepreſented.

An Account of the third Generation of the Porcupine Man.

By the Same.

THE well-known aſtronomer J. Machin gave, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1732*, the firſt account of a boy of 14 years of age, after called the porcupine man, whoſe whole ſkin, the head, the palms of the hand, and the ſoles of the feet excepted, was covered with corneous pegs, which gave the body an appearance as if covered with a coat of mail. He was not born with this cuticular deformity, which firſt made its appearance ſeven or eight weeks after birth, at which period the ſkin became yellow, and gradually continued to grow darker, till at length it became black, and ſoon after thicker and more corneous.

In his fiftieth year this man, who was now married and a father, exhibited himſelf in London, together with his ſon, who had the ſame deformity of ſkin. The celebrated Baker, who wrote on the microſcope, gave at that time in the Philoſophical Tranſactions † an appendix to M. Machin's paper; and as the latter had given a repreſentation of the hand of the father, the former gave a figure of that of the ſon from a drawing, an engraving of which may be ſeen alſo in Edwards's Gleanings of Natural Hiſtory, p. 1, tab. 212.

This ſon afterwards married; and in the month of September 1801, I ſaw two of his ſons perfectly like their father and grandfather, and conſequently the third generation of this family ſo ſingular on account of this cuticular deformity.

The oldeſt was twenty-two years of age and married, the younger was fourteen. Both were ſtout, well made, and of an athletic conſtitution. The older was a good pugiliſt like his grandfather, who is ſaid to have excelled in this gymnaſtic art. His face, the palms of the hands, and the ſoles of the feet were of the uſual appearance, but ſeemed to me to be uncommonly red. The ſkin of the remaining parts of the body was covered with corneous excreſcences, or pegs of greater or leſs ſize, and of a more or leſs horny nature. The longeſt, ſtrongeſt, and hardeſt, were on the fore arm and thighs; the fineſt were on ſome parts of the lower belly. They were in general ſmaller on the younger brother, and in many places, ſuch as the breaſt, ſoft. The largeſt excreſcences were from four to five lines in length and of an irregular priſmatic form, with blunt edges, almoſt as if preſſed flat. The thickeſt were about three lines in diameter; at the extremities in general ſplit, and many of them diverging like a fork.

On

* Vol. xxxvii. p. 299.

† Vol. xlix. part i. p. 21.

On the other hand, I ſcarcely obſerved one of them of that cylindric form aſcribed to them by Baker, who beſides ſuppoſed them to be hollow; at leaſt ſuch was the opinion of Haller, who conſidered this as a confirmation of Boerhaave's opinion in regard to the conſtruction of the epidermis, as he ſays: "In hoc puero tota ſuperficies corporis abiit in congeriem tubulorum exſtantium, calloſorum, ſubinde renaſcentium, quod certe exemplum quaſi de induſtria ad conformandam præceptoris ſententiam factum eſt." Boerhaave ſays expreſsly of the epidermis: "Conſtat vaſorum exhalantium et inhalantium innumerabilium extremis annulis, inter ſe connatis."

Where the excreſcences were longeſt and thickeſt, they appeared to me to be like thoſe which I have ſeen in the elephant under the forehead and above the trunk.

The colour of them in general appeared to be a cheſnut or coffee brown. This however was the caſe at the ſurface, for in other parts the larger ones were rather yelloviſh gray.

The hair of the ſkin appeared ſometimes as if grown into the horny ſubſtance of the excreſcences.

Both the brothers, as well as the father and grandfather, had the ſmallpox, in the laſt ſtage of which they loſt the greater part of their excreſcences; but they were ſoon gradually reproduced. In general they drop off ſingly from time to time, eſpecially in winter; but new ones gradually grow up. When they are in any manner torn off, the ſkin which lies under them readily begins to bleed.

The ſkin on the top of the head before, and eſpecially in the oldeſt, forms a kind of broad calloſity, which has ſome reſemblance to the toſis of the camel.

The perſpiration of theſe two brothers exhibits nothing uncommon, no perceptible ſmell, &c. and during great heats or violent exerciſe they ſweat like other men.

I am acquainted with only two caſes which have a real analogy to that of the porcupine men from Suffolk. The one is the boy from Biſeglia, of whom Stalp van der Wiel has given a figure and ſome account in his Obſervations *: the other is a female child, three years of age, at Vienna, whoſe hiſtory and an account of the cure have been publiſhed by J. A. von Brambillas †. In both the face was free from theſe excreſcences, but the palms of the hands and the ſoles of the feet were the moſt covered with them. An obſervation made in regard to the boy correſponds exactly with a circumſtance related of the porcupine man: "Delapſis veteribus, novæ illico ſuccedebant ſquamæ, quibus avulſis mox effluebat ſanguis:" and the caſe is the ſame with what Brambilla ſays of the girl: "ſhe was born with a ſmooth and ſomewhat yellow ſkin, but in ſix weeks it became brown, and in the courſe of a year black and briſtly." The laſt-mentioned child was freed from its briſtly warts by the continued uſe of bathing and mercurials; and we are told by Baker, that the firſt porcupine man twice employed ſalivation to cleanſe his ſkin; that by theſe means the excreſcences dropped off, and that the ſkin continued for ſome time as white and ſmooth as that of other people; but that ſoon after the cure it became covered with theſe horny excreſcences as before.

Other inſtances of ſingular deformities in the ſkin are mentioned by Fabricius, Hildanus, Fourcroy, &c., but theſe are ſo different from that here alluded to, that they cannot be placed in the ſame claſs.

A SUR-

* Obſervat. part ii. p. 374.

† Abhandlungen der Joſephinischen medicinich-chirurgischen Akad vol. i. p. 371.

A Survey *and* Report *of the Coasts and Central Highlands of* Scotland; *made by the Command of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, in the Autumn of* 1802.

By Thomas Telford, Esq. Civil Engineer, Edinburgh. F.R.S.

(Continued from P. 33.)

The Fisheries.

IN what regards the fisheries, I beg leave to quote a passage from my last year's Report. "I believe it is generally admitted, that in the improvement of a country, the interference of government should extend only to the removing obstacles, and affording conveniences which are of a nature not easily to be surmounted by individuals, or any body of men who can be brought to act together; and where it is evident that by removing those obstacles and affording these conveniences, the exertions of individuals will be greatly facilitated, so as to promote the general good of the empire."

The objects connected with the Fisheries, which seem to come under the foregoing description, are, 1st, the want of a ready communication by water between the east and west coasts; 2dly, the want of communications by land from the low countries and the east coast, with the shores and fishing lochs of the west coast; 3dly, the inconveniences arising from the operation of the salt laws; and 4thly, the want of an harbour in Caithness.

The first and second of those objects have already been fully discussed under the heads of the Caledonian Canal, and the proposed Bridges and Roads. The third has been so often and thoroughly investigated, that I shall only in this place take the liberty of mentioning, that all the information I have received tends to confirm the justice of the complaints against the laws now in force which regard salt.

As to the fourth subject, the harbour of Wick in Caithness, which I examined, estimated, and reported upon last year, will remove the just complaints of want and protection on the N. E. coast.

The Emigrations.

That emigrations have already taken place from various parts of the Highlands, is a fact upon which there does not remain room to doubt; from the best information I have been able to procure, about three thousand persons went away in the course of last year; and, if I am rightly informed, three times that number are preparing to leave the country in the present year.

I shall not encroach upon your Lordships' time by investigating all the remote or unimportant collateral causes of emigration, but shall proceed to that which I consider to be the most powerful in its present operation; and that is, converting large districts of the country into extensive sheepwalks. This not only requires much fewer people to manage the same tract of country, but in general an entirely new people, who have been accustomed to this mode of life, are brought from the southern parts of Scotland.

The difference of rents to the landlords between sheep and black cattle is, I understand, at least three to one, and yet on account of the extraordinary rise in the prices of sheep and wool, the sheep farmers have of late years been acquiring wealth. As the introducing sheep farms over countries heretofore stocked with black cattle creates an extensive demand for the young sheep from the established farms, it is possible that the high prices may continue until a considerable portion of the country is fully stocked: after this takes place, the quantities

quantities of ſheep produced will bear a very great proportion to the demand, and then it is poſſible the prices may fall below the average value: in this caſe it is probable the farms will be ſubdivided, and a proportion of black cattle and cultivation be introduced in the lower grounds in the valleys, while the upper parts of the hills continue to be paſtured with ſheep. This I conſider as the moſt improved ſtate of Highland farming, and is conſiſtent with a very conſiderable population: a beautiful inſtance of this is to be ſeen along the north ſide of Loch Tay. But improved communications, by means of roads and bridges, are neceſſary for this ſtate of ſociety; and for this reaſon I have ſaid, that if theſe conveniences had been ſooner introduced into the Highlands, it is poſſible this emigration might not have taken place, at leaſt to the preſent extent.

The very high price of black cattle has alſo facilitated the means of emigration, as it has furniſhed the old farmers with a portion of capital which enables them to tranſport their families beyond the Atlantic.

In ſome few caſes a greater population than the land can ſupport in any ſhape, has been the cauſe of emigrations; ſuch was the Iſland of Tiree.

Some have, no doubt, been deluded by accounts ſent back from others gone before them; and many deceived by artful perſons, who heſitate not to ſacrifice theſe poor ignorant people to ſelfiſh ends.

A very principal reaſon muſt alſo be, that the people, when turned out of their black cattle farms to make way for the ſheep farmers, ſee no mode of employment whereby they can earn a ſubſiſtence in their own country; and ſooner than ſeek it in the Low Lands of Scotland, or in England, they will believe what is told them may be done in the farming line in America.

What I have here mentioned appear to me to be the immediate cauſes of the preſent emigrations from the north-weſtern parts of Scotland. To point out the means of preventing emigrations in future, is a part of my duty, upon which I enter with no ſmall degree of heſitation. As the evil at preſent ſeems to ariſe chiefly from the conduct of land-owners, in changing the economy of their eſtates, it may be queſtioned whether government can with juſtice interfere, or whether any eſſential benefits are likely to ariſe from this interference.

In one point of view it may be ſtated, that, taking the mountainous parts of Scotland as a diſtrict of the Britiſh empire, it is the intereſt of the empire that this diſtrict be made to produce as much human food as it is capable of doing at the leaſt poſſible expence; that this may be done by ſtocking it chiefly with ſheep; that it is the intereſt of the empire the food ſo produced ſhould not be conſumed by perſons reſiding amongſt the mountains totally unemployed, but rather in ſome other parts of the country, where their labour can be made productive either in the buſineſs of agriculture, fiſheries or manufactures; and that by ſuffering every perſon to purſue what appears to them to be their own intereſt, that although ſome temporary inconveniencies may ariſe, yet, upon the whole, that matters will in the end adjuſt themſelves into the forms moſt ſuitable for the place.

In another point of view it may be ſtated, that it is a great hardſhip, if not a great injuſtice, that the inhabitants of an extenſive diſtrict ſhould all at once be driven from their native country, to make way for ſheep farming, which is likely to be carried to an imprudent extent; that in a few years this exceſs will be evident; that, before it is diſcovered, the country will be depopulated, and that race of people which has of late years maintained

ſo honourable a ſhare in the operations of our armies and navies will then be no more: that in a caſe where ſuch a numerous body of the people are deeply intereſted, it is the duty of government to conſider it as an extraordinary caſe, and one of thoſe occaſions which juſtifies them in departing a little from the maxims of general policy: that for this purpoſe regulations ſhould be made to prevent land-owners from leſſening the population upon their eſtates below a ſgiven proportion; and that ſome regulation of this ſort would in the end be in favour of the land-owners, as it would preſerve the population beſt ſuited to the moſt improved mode of highland farming, ſuch as is practiſed at Breadalbane, and to the eſtabliſhment of fiſhing villages, on the principle laid down and practiſed ſo ſucceſsfully by Mr Hugh Stevenſon of Oban, at Arniſdale on Loch Hourn.

In whatever light the foregoing ſtatements may be viewed, there is another on which there can, I think, be no difference of opinion. This is, that if there are any public works to be executed, which, when completed, will prove generally beneficial to the country, it is adviſable theſe works ſhould be undertaken at the preſent time. This would furniſh employment for the induſtrious and valuable part of the people in their own country, they would by theſe means be accuſtomed to labour, they would acquire ſome capital, and the foundations would be laid for future employments. If, as I have been credibly informed, the inhabitants are ſtrongly attached to their native country, they would greedily embrace this opportunity of being enabled to remain in it, with the proſpect of bettering their condition, becauſe before the works were completed, it muſt be evident to every one that the whole face of the country would be changed.

The Caledonian canal, and the bridges and roads before mentioned, are of the deſcription here alluded to; they will not only furniſh preſent employment, but promiſe to accompliſh all the leading objects which can reaſonably be looked forward to for the improvement and future welfare of the country, whether we regard its agriculture, fiſheries, or manufactures.

Carliſle to Port Patrick.

The particulars of the report of the diſtrict of country which lies between Carliſle, the Solway Frith, and Port Patrick, are in a ſeparate paper attached to this; but the following is an abſtract of it:

1. To the expenſe of a new bridge over the river Eſk at Gereſton, to enable the city of Carliſle and the royal boroughs in Dumfriesſhire to make a new line of road between Carliſle and Annan, by which 5 in 22 miles will be ſaved, and two brought into one ſtage - - - £. 4,500
2. To half the expenſe of a wet dock at Kirkcudbright, in order to render this harbour, which is the beſt in the Solway Frith, and the greateſt riſe of tide in Scotland, fit to admit ſhips of war, and in order to facilitate the intercourſe with Ireland from this frith. The other half of this expenſe to be raiſed by the town - - - - 2,500
3. To the expenſe of a light-houſe to be erected on the Little Roſs for the benefit of this port, to be lighted and maintained by the town of Kirkcudbright 100
4. To the expenſe of a bridge over the Dee at this place, provided that the Surveyor of the general poſt-office ſhall think this the beſt line for a mail

mail coach, the roads to be made at the expenſe of the town and county - £.2,500

5. To a buttreſs to the North Pier at Port Patrick, a ſmall additional pier upon the Mill-ſtone Rock, making a further excavation of the baſon, in caſe it ſhould be deemed proper to improve this harbour, and keep it in repair - 2,700

6. To part of the expenſe of making a harbour at Port Neſſock, in order to obtain a more regular communication with Ireland than at Port Patrick, to afford a proper ſtation for revenue cutters, and a place of refuge to veſſels driven back from the Mull of Galloway, the remainder of the expenſe, 2,000l., being to be paid by the proprietor - - - 3,000

7. To the expenſe of building a lighthouſe on the Mull of Galloway, it being to be lighted and maintained by the commerce of the diſtrict 100

8. To a wooden pier or wharf 160 yards long, and 15 feet wide at the Cavin, in Loch Ryan, for embarking and diſembarking troops, and for promoting the commerce of this part of the country 1,500

Total - - £.16,900

THOMAS TELFORD.

London, *March* 15, 1803.

General Statement of Funds neceſſary for the ſeveral Works mentioned in the foregoing Report.

Roads and Bridges.

For 1ſt three years public aid, annually -	£. 20,000 - 60,000	
Ditto land-owners, &c. - - -	20,000 - 60,000	
For 2d three years public aid, annually -	12,000 - 36,000	
Ditto land-owners - - - -	12,000 - 36,000	
		£. 192,000

Naval Stations.

Aberdeen, five years public aid, annually -	5,500 - 27,500	
———, city funds - - -	5,500 - 27,500	
		55,000
Cromarty, two years - - -	2,500 - - -	5,000

Caledonian Canal.

Seven years public aid, annually, - - - - -	50,000 - - -	350,000

Fiſheries.

Wick, three years public aid, annually - -	2,000 - - -	6,000

Carliſle to Port Patrick.

Three years public aid, annually - - - - -	5,650 - - -	16,950
		£. 624,950

London, March 15, 1803.

THOMAS TELFORD.

Statement of the Annual and Total Sums to be advanced, beyond the Proportion to be contributed by the Land-owners.

1ſt Year.	Roads and bridges - -	£. 20,000	
	Aberdeen - - - -	5,500	
	Cromarty - - - - -	2,500	
			28,000

	Brought over	£. 28,000	
	Caledonian canal	50,000	
	Wick	2,000	
	Carliſle to Port Patrick	5,650	
			85,650
2d Year.	Roads and bridges	20,000	
	Aberdeen	5,500	
	Cromarty	2,500	
	Caledonian canal	50,000	
	Wick	2,000	
	Carliſle to Port Patrick	5,650	
			85,650
3d Year.	Roads and bridges	20,000	
	Aberdeen	5,500	
	Caledonian canal	50,000	
	Wick	2,000	
	Carliſle to Port Patrick	5,650	
			83,150
4th Year.	Roads and bridges	12,000	
	Aberdeen	5,500	
	Caledonian canal	50,000	
			67,500
5th Year.	Roads and bridges	12,000	
	Aberdeen	5,500	
	Caledonian canal	50,000	
			67,500
6th Year.	Roads and bridges	12,000	
	Caledonian canal	50,000	
			62,000
7th Year.	Caledonian canal	50,000	50,000
			£. 501,450

London, March 15, 1803. THOMAS TELFORD.

(To be concluded in our next.)

REMARKS *on the* STATE *of* LITERATURE *and* SCIENCE *during the* FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Continued from our laſt, page 49.

A Short time after the death of Newton, the phenomena of electricity were multiplied by the experiments of Gray and Dufay, and the aſtoniſhing effects of the Leyden phial were diſcovered. The report of theſe experiments reached America, a region of imperfect cultivation, but which had already produced a man, whoſe wiſdom and calmneſs of ſoul rendered him equally capable of obſerving nature, and civilizing that immenſe country. Franklin, having procured from England an electrical machine, continued to examine the new phenomena of electricity. He accounted for theſe by the oppoſite actions of two electricities, the combination of which forms the natural ſtate of bodies. He diſcovered the power of points, and explained the Leyden experiment; and being guided by the ſtriking analogy that ſubſiſts between lightning and electric matter, he proved and proclaimed their identity. This diſcovery was the origin of conductors.

Epinus explained and rectified the doctrine of Franklin in a work, in which calculation and experiment are combined. It now remained to determine the law by which the repulsive force of the electric matter varies with the distance, and this object was attained by an apparatus of wonderful simplicity and exactness. The law of these phenomena was extended to magnetic attractions, and was found to be the same with the gravitation observed in the celestial spaces. A short time after, an experiment was made in France, still bolder than that of Franklin. Montgolfier invented the air balloon; and man, to whom Nature has refused wings, ventured to examine her phenomena in the bosom of the clouds and storms. While these experiments astonished Eu ope, a discovery was made in a remote corner of Italy, to which, at that time, little attention was paid, but which, at the present period, is considered as connected with the important phenomena of life and death. A student of medicine at Bologna, in the year 1789, being employed in dissecting a live mouse, and holding it down firmly with one hand, touched, with the other, one of its nerves with the scalpel, and immediately felt an electrick shock. Nothing is neglected which illustrates the sciences, and this single fact has been the source of the most wonderful results. About this period, chemistry experienced one of those revolutions which renovate the sciences; revolutions worthy to fix the attention of the philosopher, because they are unattended with bloodshed, and exhibit, by progressive efforts, the most remarkable movements of the human mind. Till the seventeenth century, chemistry was only a collection of separate facts, or of secret processes. Stahl appeared, and reduced it to a science. He connected the known phenomena under the single hypothesis of phlogiston, or fire combined. But one day is sufficient to overturn visionary systems, and time confirms only the stedfast laws of nature. Theory gives birth to discussion, and the examination of facts. By observing those facts with more diligence, it was found that many concomitant circumstances had been neglected, and inadvertently passed by. It was likewise demonstrated, that the elastic fluids, which evaporate in an infinite number of experiments, and which Stahl, without investigation, considered to be common air, were in reality substances of great diversity, and unconnected with each other. This discovery introduced the study of the influence and effect of these substances, and, by a correct analysis, a multitude of facts were brought to light, totally inexplicable bythe doctrine of Phlogiston. There was living at this period, a man who possessed, along with an independent fortune, two qualities, generally supposed incompatible, which are, genius, which generalizes, and an exact judgement, which scrutinizes the details and minute circumstances. This man was Lavoisier, who, forsaking secondary phenomena, attached himself to the most important of all, to that of combustion. He rigorously inspected and examined every object of discussion, and was the first that proved that the augmentation of the weight of metals during calcination, was to be ascribed to a portion of atmospheric air which was combined with them. Lavoisier made it evident, that this absorbed element was more respirable than common air; he proved that it is one of the constituent principles of that air which was hitherto considered as a simple body. Having explored the nature and action of these invisible matters, with as much precision as if they were tangible and visible, he was insensibly conducted to an infinite variety of discoveries, intimately connected with each other. At last he made his important experiment on the decomposi-

tion

tion of water, which was the finiſhing point of his theory, that is at preſent adopted by all Europe, under the name of the French pneumatic doctrine. The labours of Lavoiſier, and other French chemiſts who ſeconded his efforts, not only changed the ſtate of this ſcience, but beſtowed on it alſo a new career, and an appropriate logic and rationale. The learned world generally felt the neceſſity of exact experiment and of rigorous reaſoning. Perhaps the chemiſts were indebted for this beneficial reform to their intercourſe with mathematicians whoſe aſſiſtance they invoked when preciſion and method were requiſite in their labours. Mathematicians, in like manner, began to cultivate natural ſcience, and diſcover in it a ſubject for the fineſt application of their reaſonings. This mutual exchange of intellect is a certain evidence of the improvement of the ſciences, and a ſecurity for their future extenſion: it has furniſhed chemiſtry with the true theory of heat, and the firſt exact inſtrument that has been applied to meaſure it. In the origin of the ſciences, all facts appear as principles; in their further progreſs, certain connections and relations are diſcovered; and at laſt, when the object of inveſtigation becomes ſuſceptible of exact method, a moment arrives when every thing that was before general becomes particular, and branches out into a ſeparate number of fundamental principles. From theſe elevated points, the deſcent into details is without difficulty, and the paſſage ſimple and natural. If, therefore, thoſe points of departure be adjuſted with appropriate ſigns, and the dependance and connection between the objects of the ſciences ſhall be expreſſed by modifications of theſe ſigns, we ſhall have a philoſophical language adapted to that branch, in which analogy is preſerved, and which by the ſame means may be transferred to other ſubjects of profound inveſtigation. In this manner have learned Frenchmen formed a nomenclature for the ſcience of chemiſtry. Though the increaſe of diſcoveries rendered this new language indiſpenſible, the idea of its benefits was the reſult of a cultivated philoſophy, and literary talents as well as chemical knowledge, were neceſſary for its formation. If the improvement of philoſophy has powerfully contributed to the progreſs of ſcience, as far as it regards the phenomena of nature, its influence muſt have been more ſenſibly felt in mathematical learning, in which method is every thing; an effect which has accordingly taken place. The treatiſes which have deſcended to us from the ancients, repreſent their views totally confined to the ſimple elements of ſcience. Their genius was confined in a narrow circle, beyond which they were not allowed to paſs. On examining the cauſes of this reſtraint on men of ſuch rare talents, we muſt be convinced that the imperfection of their method was the chief impediment to their progreſs. The ſynthetical method, which they adopted, proceeds from known truths to the queſtion propoſed to be ſolved; and, as all truths are not equally connected with each other, it is only by a ſort of intuition they arrive at the ſolution. Beſides, the ſolution itſelf muſt not be far removed from the ſurface, elſe their labour will be uſeleſs; and accordingly, the progreſs of ſcience, when ſhackled by this ſpecies of method, muſt neceſſarily have been very ſlow and embarraſſed. The moderns proceed in a direct contrary method; they ſet out with the matter in queſtion as granted, in order to arrive at the common centre of acknowledged truths. This inverted method conſtitutes the mathematical analyſis, which is as rigorous as the ſynthetical method, and more direct and rapid in its progreſs. To it we are indebted for the beſt part of the diſcoveries made in modern times. Of all the

the applications of ſcience, the nobleſt is that which inveſtigates the laws that regulate the ſyſtem of the univerſe. The mind, in order to comprehend ſuch a diverſity of relations, muſt be provided with a ſafe and ſure method to enable it to follow them with ſteadineſs and reſolution, to pierce through the concatenation of effects, and draw aſide the veils with which nature encircles her myſterious operations. It is on ſuch occaſion that analyſis is indiſpenſible, and from this neceſſity its improvement has been derived. By the aid of this invaluable inſtrument, three centuries have been ſufficient to diſcover and aſcertain the celeſtial phenomena. It is to Copernicus we muſt refer the origin of theſe inveſtigations. Inſpired by the writings of the ancient philoſophers, he revived their ſyſtem, placed the ſun in the centre of the univerſe; put the planets, and the earth itſelf, in motion round that luminary, and reduced the diurnal revolution of the heavens to a ſimple illuſion produced by the rotation of the globe. All the aſtronomical phenomena naturally accommodated themſelves to this arrangement, which is as ſimple as nature and truth itſelf. But Copernicus, that he might not ſhock the prejudices of his own age, preſented his ſyſtem as an hypotheſis purely mathematical; and his death, which happened ſhortly after, prevented the perſecution to which he muſt inevitably have been expoſed. His ſentiments were not generally adopted at their firſt promulgation; but in conſequence of the diſcoveries of Galileo reſpecting the ſatellites of Jupiter, and the movements of Venus round the Sun, they roſe gradually into eſtimation. The phaſes of Venus, its eclipſes, its periodical returns, were naturally applied to the earth. The analogy was ſtriking; but the motion of this planet was contradictory to ſome paſſages in Scripture. On theſe grounds, Galileo, at the age of 70, was ſummoned before the tribunal of the Inquiſition, and condemned to impriſonment for life on a charge of hereſy. At this time Kepler diſcovered and publiſhed the fundamental laws of the motions of the heavenly bodies. Theſe, however, were truths very different from thoſe advanced by Galileo; they were too abſtract, and too much incumbered with calculations, to make numerous partizans. Truth is always attacked with ſucceſs at its birth, but when it has grown to its magnitude, it eſcapes at once from the vulgar, and from its perſecutors.

In the mean time, the progreſs of analyſis kept pace with that of experiment and obſervation. This epoch is famous in the hiſtory of ſcience for the invention of logarithms, an admirable contrivance, which, by abridging calculation, prolong in a manner the life of the aſtronomer, as the teleſcope had enlarged his ſight. Algebra, which is an analytical combination of numbers, independent of their particular value, had been conſiderably improved when Deſcartes appeared; but it had been employed for determinate queſtions only, that is, for the diſcovery of quantities, the number and value of which is limited. Deſcartes, by a new abſtraction, employed it to expreſs the law according to which the value of variable quantities ſucceed each other, which has given riſe to the calculation of the curves, and the application of algebra to unlimited problems in geometry. General propoſitions are produced by means of abſtraction; and abſtraction has advanced in a high degree the phyſical and mathematical ſciences. It promoted the general impulſe which the inventive genius of Deſcartes had imparted to philoſophy. Perhaps he might have derived more advantage from the inſtrument which he had invented, but his impatient genius ſeemed leſs to follow nature than to anticipate her; and the ideas of Copernicus, and

and the laws of Kepler, which contain the true key of the planetary ſyſtem, became uſeleſs in his hands. Huygens, who was acquainted with his labours, did not perceive their real uſe and benefit, but he made himſelf illuſtrious by other diſcoveries. He applied the pendulum to clocks, explained the appearance of Saturn's ring, and unfolded the laws of motion. At laſt, Newton appeared, and ſcience completed its triumphs. Quantity in its moſt minute modifications was ſtudied, and its nature expreſſed by more general characters, which prepared the diſcovery of the differential calculus made at once by Leibnitz and Newton. An incident of this nature ought not to ſurpriſe us; great diſcoveries are introduced by the increaſe of knowledge, and are, as it were, inevitable. Men of genius, who outſtrip the progreſs of their own times, are borne away to the improvement of knowledge by the general movement in which they participate. From this period, ſcience is no longer to be conſidered as a collection of inſipid details. Newton eſtabliſhed the law of univerſal gravitation. By following this ſingle principle, the ſyſtem of the world has been explained, the grand phenomena which it exhibits have been calculated, and natural philoſophy is fixed on an unalterable baſis. The impulſe which Newton imparted in every direction around him, was ſome time in propagating itſelf through the reſt of Europe. The obſtacles which Galileo experienced, when he propoſed the hypotheſis of the earth's motion, were likewiſe raiſed againſt the law of gravitation. But ignorance, on this occaſion, attacked without the power of perſecution, and time, confirmed the triumph of truth. The riches which Newton left behind him, were conſiderably augmented. Long and diſtant voyages have been undertaken to diſcover and meaſure the figure of the earth. The motions of the moon have been calculated with wonderful preciſion. In the flattening of the earth, the cauſe of the proceſſion of the equinoxes has been diſcovered, and likewiſe the cauſe of the nutation of the axis of the earth, which had been proved by former obſervation. The calculation of partial differences and variations has been prevented. The motion of light, combined with that of the earth, has explained the cauſe of the aberration of the ſtars. In addition to theſe, at the epoch of the revolution, the principles of analytical mechanics were eſtabliſhed; the calculation of probabilities had been conſiderably extended, and all the known phenomena of the mundane ſyſtem, even thoſe which their long periods ſeemed to withdraw from modern obſervations, were explained and ſubjected to rigorous laws of calculation and of reaſon. A new planet had been obſerved, which confirmed in the moſt ſtriking manner the Newtonian theory; and that nothing might be wanting to the glory of aſtronomy, an eloquent writer had written the hiſtory of that ſcience. Such has been the progreſs of the human mind in the phyſical and mathematical ſciences. Two diſtinct periods are diſcernible in this claſſification; the one prior, and the other poſterior, to the revival of letters in the weſt. In the firſt, which comprehends all antiquity, philoſophers invented vaſt ſyſtems, the truth of which they afterward laboured to demonſtrate: nothing is calculated, nothing is exactly meaſured. Some treatiſes were compoſed by men of genius, which contain the aſſemblage of acknowledged deductions, and no methods of advancement, or ſucceſsful inveſtigation. Facts and phenomena are collected and obſerved, but always with particular views, and without the idea of founding on ſuch grounds a ſyſtem of natural philoſophy. To conclude, ſome details are in exiſtence,

ence, but any general view of ſcience is not to be found. In the ſecond period, which compriſes modern times, facts are employed leſs for their immediate application than for unfolding the truths which may be drawn from them. From theſe facts we paſs to their moſt ſimple conſequences, which are only enunciations of the former. From theſe again we advance to more extenſive poſitions, until we proceed, by inſenſible degrees, to the moſt abſtract generalities. Method is an induction inceſſantly verified by experience. It furniſhes the human underſtanding, not with wings to bewilder it in its flights, but with reins that direct and curb its exertions. The ſciences being united by this common philoſophy, advance together abreaſt; the ſteps which each of them ſeparately makes, ſerve to bring forward all the reſt. Their progreſſive movement, in this method, is at once profitable and ſure; and will continue to increaſe with irreſiſtable momentum, ſince, in order to arreſt its progreſs, the utter and ſpeedy annihilation of human knowledge muſt take place, a dreadful misfortune, from which the diſcovery of printing has inſured us for ever. When a traveller, in the middle of a gloomy night, bewildered in a ſavage country, advances with difficulty through a thouſand dangers, and finds himſelf at laſt on the ſummit of a lofty mountain, which commands a vaſt horizon; if the ſun ſhould then appear, and diſcloſe to his eyes a fertile country, and an agreeable road for the remainder of his journey, tranſported with joy he would proceed to his direction, and diſmiſs the vain phantoms and terrors of the night. So let us, under the clear light of philoſophy, let us forget the chimerical and ſuperſtitious horrors of the returns of ignorance, and advance with a firm pace in the immenſe career which is henceforth opened to the human mind. The men of letters, who had raiſed the edifice of human knowledge to ſuch a point of grandeur and perfection, enjoyed the well-earned conſideration which was due to their labours. Their ſociety was ſought, their writings were admired, and their good opinion courted with the ardour of zeal. Being courageous enough to adviſe what was good, they had ſometimes ſufficient credit to repair the effects of evil. Some of them, being poſſeſſed of a large fortune, employed it in the cultivation of the arts and ſciences: others, whoſe talents had raiſed them from the humble ſtate in which fortune had placed them, although not equal in wealth, were not leſs eſteemed, nor leſs favourably received: in this reſpect, it ſeemed that merit had confounded and levelled the different ranks of ſociety. Thoſe who were moſt diſtinguiſhed for their talents and accompliſhments, formed a ſort of academy, united by friendſhip in the boſom of the French academy. Cloſely connected together by their united labours and views, they made a common ſtock of their literary attainments, and being elevated above the miſerable ſuggeſtions of envy and vanity, by a noble diſintereſtedneſs, the improvement and advancement of ſcience were dearer to them than their own glory, or their private ſatisfaction. Such were Condorcet, Baily, and Lavoiſier. The two latter periſhed on the ſcaffold during the revolution, and the former poiſoned himſelf to avoid the ſame fate. A few of their friends have ſurvived, and it is they who have rekindled in France the light which had been extinguiſhed by general anarchy. But let us not anticipate the natural order of time. We are now arrived at a period big with public and private miſery: ſcarce can we find a family in France which has eſcaped unhurt during the ſhocks of the revolution. From this unhappy ſource has ariſen a complexity of intereſts, of painful recollections,

of

of enmities not yet appeaſed, which make the hiſtory of that period an odious and difficult taſk. Facts are altered and diſguiſed, according to the different paſſions and intereſts of men; by ſome, through a deſire of flattering, or of blackening the men in power; and by others, who having loſt all confidence in public ſpirit, ceaſe to feel any intereſt in the public welfare, which they conſider to be the fixed patrimony of factious men: but he who, having kept aloof from all parties, has not been ſoured by adverſity or ill ſucceſs, ſpeaks without friendſhip and without hatred, and recites with ſincerity both the evil and the good.

At the commencement of the revolution, every mind was turned toward politics.

The ſciences were ſuddenly abandoned; they had no weight in the contentions and ſtruggles which occupied and agitated the public mind. They were ſoon conſigned to oblivion; liberty was the ſubject of all writings and diſcourſes: it was imagined that orators only could ſerve her with zeal and effect; and this miſtake has been one principal cauſe of our misfortunes. The majority of men of letters continued ſimple ſpectators of the events which took place; none of them took an open part againſt the revolution, and ſome engaged in it. The latter party were men of grand and extenſive views, who were perſuaded that they found, in the renovation of the ſocial organization, the means of realizing and applying their peculiar theories. They imagined they could direct the revolution at their pleaſure, and they were hurried along in its vortex; but at that time, hopes too ſanguine were cheriſhed by all ranks and deſcriptions. If indeed the love of liberty be nothing but real or pretended extravagance, if the deſire of making men more virtuous and more happy, be nothing but a frantic chimera, ſuch errors muſt be candidly pardoned in men who ſacrificed their lives, with the perſuaſion of their truth and expediency, and underwent ſo ſevere a perſecution for their own indiſcretion. Among the grand ideas which were realized in the firſt ſtage of the revolution, we muſt reckon the adoption of a uniform ſyſtem of weights and meaſures. An outcry was raiſed in every part of France againſt the multitude of thoſe that were in uſe; even kings had attempted to abolish a diverſity ſo pernicious to lawful commerce, and favourable to *agiotage* and fraud; but what kings attempted in vain the conſtituent aſſembly undertook. They declared that the ſame ſtandard of weights and meaſures ſhould be eſtabliſhed in a country ſubject to the ſame ſyſtem of laws; and the academy of ſciences was charged with the taſk of providing, and preſenting the beſt method of the execution of their decree. That body propoſed to adopt the decimal diviſion, taking for fundamental unity the ten millionth part of a quarter of the terreſtrial meridian. The motive that determined them in their choice was the extreme ſimplicity of the decimal calculation, and the advantage of having a ſtandard meaſure taken from nature. This latter condition would have been accompliſhed, if they had taken for fundamental unity the length of a pendulum by ſeconds for a given latitude; but the meaſurement of an arc of the meridian, executed with the preciſion conformable to the methods and actual inſtruments, was extremely intereſting with reſpect to the theory of the earth's figure; a circumſtance which decided the academy; and if the motives which it expreſſed to the conſtituent aſſembly were not preciſely the real ones, it was becauſe ſcience has its policy as well as other departments; and, in order to ſerve mankind, we muſt conſent to deceive them. The general effervescence

which

which the revolution produced, extended to the univerſities. The tocſin reſounded in the ſilent retreats; at every moment, bands of ſeditious men, in conjunction with children and women of every order and deſcription, interrupted their peaceful ſtudies, forced the uſeful ſtudents to range themſelves under their odious banners, and preſented them with the moſt abominable exceſſes. Leſs would have been ſufficient to overthrow theſe decayed foundations, which were in a ſtate of ſomnolency and decrepitude, and poſſeſſed no hold on the public opinion. The colleges were ſoon deſerted, and the greater part diſcontinued their functions. The chaſm which this event produced in the public inſtruction, and the fatal effects that might be expected, alarmed the the conſtituent aſſembly. A decree was paſſed, that public inſtruction ſhould not be diſcontinued for a moment, and that the king ſhould be requeſted to order the re-eſtabliſhment of the colleges. But it was now too late, the impulſe had been given, and it was impoſſible to arreſt its progreſs. Public inſtruction, in every part of France, became ineffectual, or totally inactive; and, in a ſhort time it was conſidered as altogether uſeleſs.

Account of WENTWORTH PARK, *and the* MAUSOLEUM, *of the late Marquis of* ROCKINGHAM.

From Warner's Tour through the Northern Counties.

QUITTING Rotherham, we mounted the hill on the north of the town, and throwing our eye back on the tract we had lately paſſed through, beheld a picture of ſuch richneſs and variety as, perhaps, no other part of England can afford. Before us, alſo an extremely grand country diſcloſed itſelf, undulating into broad hills and wide vallies, whoſe boundleſs fertility is aſſiſted by an admirable ſyſtem of agriculture. The proſpect terminated with the majeſtic woods of Wentworth park, within whoſe embrace ſtands the gorgeous manſion of Earl Fitzwilliam, about four miles from Rotherham, and half a mile from the turnpike-road. Its front ſtretches upward of ſix hundred feet in a ſtraight line, and conſiſts of a centre and two wings. The portico (which meaſures ſixty feet in length by twenty in the projection) is aſcended by a double flight of ſteps, and ſupported by eight pillars of the Corinthian order. The arms of the family ornament, the tympanum, and the following motto, ſo appropriate to the inflexible integrity and uncorruptible political virtue of the late Marquis of Rockingham, runs along the entablature, *Mea Gloria Fides.*—

Every thing *without* the manſion is conſiſtent with the magnificence and expence which reign *within* it. The menagerie and ſtables, in its immediate neighbourhood, are executed upon a princely ſcale; and the more diſtant decorations of the extenſive park (which embraces one thouſand ſix hundred acres within its incloſure) evince the grand conceptions of the noble Marquis under whoſe directions the whole was principally executed. To enumerate and analyſe the auguſt and diverſified views which are caught from particular parts of the wide domain, would exhauſt my powers of deſcription, and fatigue your attention. I ſhould only, indeed, be ringing tireſome changes upon waving woods, fine expanſes of water, grand ſlopes, ſwelling hills, temples, towers, pyramids, and obeliſks: without conveying to your mind one adequate idea of the happy combinations of thoſe different

different objects, which afford ſuch pleaſure to the eye, whilſt contemplating them in nature. Let it be ſufficient for me, then, to lead you to the chief artificial decoration of Wentworth-park, the *Mauſoleum*, (of fine free-ſtone,) built by the preſent Earl Fitzwilliam, in honour of his glorious predeceſſor, the late Marquis of Rockingham. It ſtands on an elevated ſpot of ground, to the right of the grand entrance into the park from the Rotherham road; is ninety feet high, and conſiſts of three diviſions. A Doric baſement ſtory, ſquare; another above this of the ſame figure, but of Ionic architecture; each of its four ſides opening into the form of an arch, and diſcloſing an elegant ſarcophagus ſtanding in the centre. This is ſurmounted by a cupola, ſupported by twelve columns of the ſame order, taking a circular arrangement. At each corner of the railing that incloſes this ſuperb edifice is an obeliſk of great height. But the moſt intereſting part of it is the interior of the lower ſtory; an apartment riſing into a dome, ornamentally ſtuccoed, and ſupported by eight pillars, encircling a white marble ſtatue of the late Marquis of Rockingham in his robes, as large as life, by the admirable chiſſel of Nollekens. This ſtands on a ſquare pedeſtal, one ſide of which is inſcribed with the titles of this great man. The remaining three, from a noble, but juſt, tribute to his memory, being dedicated to deſerved eulogium, and the effuſions of diſintereſted friendſhip. The verſes and laudatory lines are as follow:—

" Angels, whoſe guardian care is England, ſpread
" Your ſhadowing wings o'er patriot Wentworth dead:
" With ſacred awe his hallow'd aſhes keep,
" Where commerce, ſcience, honour, friendſhip, weep
" The pious hero—the deeply ſorrowing wife,
" All the ſoft ties which bleſs'd his virtuous life.
" Gentle, intrepid, generous, mild, and juſt;
" Theſe heartfelt titles grace his honour'd duſt.
" No fields of blood, by laurels ill repaid,
" No plunder'd provinces, diſturb his ſhade;
" But white-rob'd Peace compos'd his cloſing eyes,
" And join'd with ſoft Humanity her ſighs:
" They mourn their patron gone, their friend no more,
" And England's tears his ſhort-liv'd power deplore."

"A man worthy to be held in remembrance, becauſe he did not live for himſelf. His abilities, induſtry, and influence, were employed, without interruption, to the laſt hour of his life, to give ſtability to the liberties of his country; ſecurity to its landed property; increaſe to its commerce; independence to its public counſels; and concord to its empire. Theſe were his ends. For the attainment of theſe ends, his policy conſiſted in ſincerity, fidelity, directneſs, and conſtancy. In oppoſition, he reſpected the principles of government. In adminiſtration, he provided for the liberties of the people. He employed his moments of power in realizing every thing which he had profeſſed in a popular ſituation; the diſtinguiſhing mark of his public conduct. Reſerved in profeſſion, ſure in performance, he laid the foundation of a ſolid confidence,

" He far exceeded all other ſtateſmen in the art of drawing together, without the ſeduction of ſelf-intereſt, the concurrence and co-operation of various diſpoſitions and abilities of men, whom he aſſimilated to his character, and aſſociated in his labours. For it was his aim through life to convert party connection, and perſonal friendſhip, (which others had rendered ſubſervient only to temporary views and the purpoſes of ambition) into a laſting depoſitory of his principles; that their energy ſhould not depend upon his life, nor fluctuate with the intrigues of a court, or with capricious faſhions amongſt the people. But

But that, by ſecuring a ſucceſſion in ſupport of his maxims, the Britiſh conſtitution might be preſerved according to its true genius, on ancient foundations, and inſtitutions of tried utility.

"The virtues of his private life, and thoſe which he exhibited in the ſervice of the ſtate, were not in him ſeparate principles. His private virtues, without any change in their character, expanded with the occaſion into enlarged public affections. The very ſame tender, benevolent, feeling, liberal mind, which in the internal relations of life conciliated the genuine love of thoſe who ſee men as they are, rendered him an inflexible patriot. He was devoted to the cauſe of freedom, not becauſe he was haughty and intractable, but becauſe he was beneficent and humane.

"A ſober, unaffected, unaſſuming, piety, the baſis of all true morality, gave truth and permanence to his virtues.

"He died at a fortunate time, before he could feel, by a deciſive proof, that virtue like his, muſt be nouriſhed from its own ſubſtance only, and cannot be aſſured of any external ſupport.

"Let his ſucceſſors, who daily behold this monument, conſider that it was not built to entertain the eye, but to inſtruct the mind! Let them reflect, that their conduct will make it their glory or their reproach. Let them feel that ſimilarity of manners, not proximity of blood, gives them an intereſt in this ſtatue.

"Remember; reſemble; perſevere."

In four receſſes in the wall of this apartment within the pillars, are eight white marble buſts, placed in the following order:—To the right of the entrance, in the firſt niche, are Edmund Burke and the Duke of Portland; in the ſecond Frederick Montague and Sir George Saville; in the third, Charles James Fox and Admiral Keppel; in the fourth, Lord John Cavendiſh and John Lee. From this ſumptuous edifice a good idea may be formed of Wentworth demeſne. A boundleſs proſpect of the richeſt part of England lies open to the eye, infinitely diverſified; the grandeſt feature of which is the park. The woods, the water, the tower, the pyramid, and the houſe, all fall into the picture; and preſent a ſcene in which it is difficult to ſay whether the beauty of nature, the efforts of art, or the operations of taſte, are to be moſt admired. Viewing Wentworth home grounds and manſion from hence, we had no heſitation in pronouncing it to be the fineſt place we had ever ſeen.

Character *of the* Inhabitants *of the* Scottish Borders.

From the Same.

WE could not quit this boundary of Caledonia, little as we had ſeen of the country, without caſting "one longing ling'ring look behind;" not ſo much on account of the beautiful ſcenery with which we had of late been ſo agreeably amuſed, as on that of the character of its inhabitants, whoſe manners, as far as our opportunity of obſerving them extended, had intereſted us extremely. Tainted, perhaps, (though I am almoſt unwilling to ſuppoſe it) with ſome of thoſe prejudices which the illiberality of my own countrymen have ſo generally excited againſt the Scottiſh character; (and which, I am inclined to think, ariſe rather from our envy at their mental ſuperiority, than from any conviction of their comparative moral or intellectual defects;) I was greatly but agreeably ſurprized to find nothing but what was amiable and exemplary in every claſs of Scotch ſociety. Hoſpitality, kindneſs, and moſt minute attention to the comfort and eaſe of their gueſts, mark the character of the Scotch gentleman; whilſt

whilſt the peaſantry are equally remarkable for the ſame good qualities in a ruder way, and the more valuable ones of correct morality, ſincere piety, and an exemplary decency in language and manners. Struggling with a poverty which almoſt amounts to a privation of food, and condemned to a labour before which the ſouthern Britons would ſink down in liſtleſs deſpondence, the Scotch peaſant diſplays a degree of patience and induſtry, accompanied at the ſame time with content, that place him on the ſcale of moral excellence far above thoſe who ridicule or deſpiſe him. Serious, without moroſeneſs; quick, without aſperity; and ſagacious, without conceit; friendly, kind, and juſt; this may be conſidered as the moral portrait of ſuch part of the Scotch as are not ſophiſticated or ſpoiled by a communication with their ſouthern neighbours. Of this deſcription I think I may pronounce the inhabitants of the borders to be, who perhaps are more national in their manners, practices, and ideas, than the northern counties of the kingdom; from the circumſtance of effects being ſtill felt in theſe parts, which have long faded away in the more diſtant diviſions of the country. The natural conſequence of thoſe perpetual feuds which ſubſiſted between the borderers of both kingdoms was a reciprocal rooted hatred, piouſly handed down from father to ſon, and carefully tranſmitted through ſucceſſive generations by legendary tales and popular ballads, whoſe conſtant theme and burthen were the injuries which each party had received from the other, and the vengeance which theſe injuries deſerved. Amongſt the other Scots, the national diſguſt of the the Engliſh, though excited before their conqueſt by frequent wars, had ceaſed (at leaſt in a great degree) as ſoon as thoſe wars had terminated. But with the borderers the caſe had been different; their relative ſituation with the Engliſh prevented the wound from being cloſed; the cauſe was always operating; new occaſions of rancour were ever occurring in the violences of each party; and their mutual diſlike, inſtead of being ſoftened by time, was, on the contrary, every day increaſed and confirmed. Hence it happens, that a great degree of coolneſs and diſlike ſtill ſubſiſts between the inhabitants of the reſpective neighbouring countries; which not only operate as a bar to free communication between them, but at the ſame time render the Scotch infinitely more tenacious of thoſe manners, cuſtoms, and opinions, which diſtinguiſh them from their ancient enemies.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Original Letter from the late Dr JAMES FORDYCE *to the Earl of* BUCHAN.

MY LORD,

MUCH ill health, and many more avocations than I could have apprehended in this retreat, prevented my acknowledging the honour of your Lordſhip's firſt letter. I have ſince been favoured with a ſecond. I now return you many thanks for both, and am not a little flattered by the kind things you are pleaſed to ſay of Mrs Fordyce, and to myſelf. As to her, I aſſure you that ſhe remembers your Lordſhip with a degree of partiality which would alarm ſome huſbands. But ſhe complains that ſhe cannot make me jealous. In truth, I have ſuch an opinion of her virtue, and of Lady Buchan's attractions, as leaves me perfectly at eaſe on this ſubject, even if your Lordſhip's character were leſs temperate and philoſophical. I cannot ſay ſo much for your coolneſs or ſobriety in politics. There, my Lord, you are an enthuſiaſt for what you call liberty

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ty and the light of day. For my part, I cannot yet ſee that we are about to be deprived of either, becauſe we muſt pay in ſome ſenſe for the enjoyment of both. I will even acknowledge that the taxes are very heavy. But they are not, I imagine, ſo heavy as much to leſſen the luxury of the times: nor do I think that any are ſeriouſly to be pitied on their account, but thoſe who, with all their frugality and induſtry, can hardly acquire the neceſſaries, and ſtill leſs the conveniences of life. But of ſuch, I am apt to believe, the number is very ſmall, compared with the rich, the extravagant, and the idle. For *theſe* I certainly have no compaſſion. What, I own, fills me with indignation, is to reflect, that our public calamities have been chiefly owing, not to the body of the *people*, who chiefly feel the public burdens; for they, or at leaſt the majority of them, were far from approving the American war; but to the "*Noblemen* and *Gentlemen* "of England and Scotland, who vot- "ed with the weak and wicked Mi- "niſter that carried it on." In the mean time, I derive comfort from thinking, that this country was enabled, by its native ſpirit, and wonderful reſources, to ſupport, for ſo many years, ſo arduous and ſo expenſive a ſtruggle, againſt ſuch a combination of powerful enemies; that it has ſurvived the ſtruggle; and that at this moment, it is preferred in the article of trade, the fountain of its wealth and greatneſs, to every other nation, by theſe very *Americans* who have thrown off its authority.

Nor need your Lordſhip be told, that notwithſtanding the diminution of our riches, and the encreaſe of our taxes, we continue to enjoy a ſhare of plenty and felicity which few other countries can boaſt: perhaps I ſhould have ſaid none. When I recollect, what I obſerved when in France, the vaunting rival of Britain, I can ſcarcely perſuade myſelf that we know what hardſhip means. When we talk of miſery *here*, it is for the moſt part mere talk, often the unmeaning prattle, and ſometimes the lively declamation of men at their eaſe. Believe me, my Lord, we are but too happy, if we were but ſenſible of our advantages. I ſpeak comparatively. Dr Price, who viſited Mrs Fordyce and me the other day, ſaid, "The people of America are in great diſtreſs," even now that they have gained their boaſted independence. Were your Lordſhip to go there, I have not a doubt, that you would meet the ſame diſappointment as an acquaintance of mine, who, flaming with zeal and admiration for the *United States*, and recommended by Dr Franklin himſelf, expected to find that country a paradiſe, but on trial, left it in diſguſt, and quickly returned to *poor Old England*.

The Highland addreſs, which your Lordſhip was ſo good as to encloſe in your laſt, I had ſeen before. It is manly and politic, ſpirited and loyal at the ſame time. I admire it as much as I deteſt the treachery or the ſtupidity that prevented its effect. How many fatal conſequences enſued! I rejoice with your Lordſhip, with every lover of Scotland, and every friend of humanity, in the ſucceſs of the bill for the reſtoration of the *forfeited eſtates*.

Mrs Fordyce was obliged by your account of the diſcovery of *Oſſian's grave* *. This is one of thoſe occaſions on which we are tempted to wiſh that we were rich, for the ſake of raiſing to ourſelves a monument of taſte and patriotiſm, by erecting a mauſoleum ſacred to the Scottiſh Bard, ſo diſtinguiſhed by the boldneſs

* Mad. Angelica painted a full length of Mrs. Fordyce ſtrewing flowers on the grave of Oſſian, in Glen Almond. She was ſiſter to James Cummyng, Eſq. of the Lyon Office, Edinburgh.—*Buchan.*

peſs and originality of his genius, the tenderneſs, elevation, and ſuperior generoſity of his ſentiments. But ſince our ambition in this way cannot be gratified, we are glad to think, that among ſo many perſons of rank and fortune in his native country, it will be eaſy to collect a ſum more than adequate to the ſimple ſtyle of the tomb which your Lordſhip propoſes. The *Cento* you have compoſed for an *Epitaph*, out of the poet's own works, is well ſo far as it goes. But I fear the ideas are become at laſt too familiar, to ſtrike ſufficiently; and ſomething more new would perhaps have a better effect. It ſhould be abrupt, pathetic, and ſublime, like the poetry of Oſſian; but it ſhould have a caſt for the peculiarity of the ſubject, uncommon and unexpected.

I regret that I cannot ſend your Lordſhip the very beautiful Latin prayer, which I ſhowed you when in London; it has ſince been miſlaid. It was not written by my *father*, who was bred a man of buſineſs, but by my *brother David*, late Profeſſor of Philoſophy at Amſterdam, who was a ſcholar of the firſt order. By the bye, I have been juſt drawing his character, in a ſhort account of my own life, which has employed my pen for ſome days paſt, at the propoſal of an ingenious and worthy young man in Amſterdam, who informs me that a *Dutch minister* is tranſlating ſome things of mine, which he intends to publiſh in that language, and to which he is deſirous of prefixing the ſtory of the author. I have been amuſed with writing it. But contrary to my plan, when I ſat down, it has extended to a length I could not have imagined. For what is there in the life of a man who was always fond of retirement, to intereſt or to entertain? But ſelf-love, my Lord, finds a place in every character and ſituation *. It prompts me at this moment to mention, what your Lordſhip may not have heard, that *Sermons to Young Women* have already been tranſlated into French, Italian, Ruſs, and High German. My friend, who is miniſter of the Engliſh church at Amſterdam, tells me, amongſt other articles, "that the eloquence of "the Dutch pulpit is, to the laſt de"gree, contemptible, being confined "either to mere verbal criticiſm, or "to the cant of the moſt rigid and "illiberal orthodoxy; but that there "are ſome ſigns of a better taſte be"ginning to appear; that the differ"ent branches of polite literature are "cultivated with ardour and ſucceſs "by thoſe who are denominated *ſec*"*taries*; and even the *reformed* will, "in time, be actuated by a more ge"nerous ſpirit." He adds, "What "is peculiarly flattering to Britons, "is to remark the very high eſtima"tion in which our authors are held, "and the well-executed and elegant "tranſlations which they have given "of many of them."

To come back to Mrs Fordyce and your humble ſervant:—Your Lordſhip's good-nature will not be diſpleaſed to hear that we are on the point of ſetting out to paſs the autumn on a pretty little eſtate which our *brother William*, who is indeed the beſt of brothers, has lately purchaſed at the farther end of Hampſhire, within half a mile of the ſea, and ſomething nearer than a quarter of a mile of Lord Bute's very fine ſeat called *High Cliff*, to denote its ſituation, where it commands the ocean in front, *Christ Church* on the right, and the *Iſle of Wight*, with the *Needles*, on the left. Sir William is now building, on a plan both beautiful and commodious, a houſe which will be called *Belvidere*, as enjoying the ſame grand and pleaſing views, while it will be ſheltered from the ſtorms

* Dr. Fordyce had a Buſt of himſelf in his apartment, which reſembled Tully, and had the *Cicer* repreſented on the face and neck of the orator.—*Buchan.*

ſtorms that beat on High Cliff. Till it is compleated, we take up our abode in the old manſion, which our moſt generous friend has prepared for our reception. The farm around us has great capabilities, which its maſter is reſolved to improve. *Goody Fordyce* is to look after the dairy, and *farmer James* is to follow the plough. If your Lordſhip ſhould come that way, we ſhall be happy to entertain you with ancient ſimplicity, and that kind of cordiality which your excellent mother, now in heaven, uſed to ſhow her friends when on earth. I remain, My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
and moſt humble ſervant,

JAMES FORDYCE.

Edgeware-Road, Aug. 28. 1784.

Of RAIN, *By* RICHARD KIRWAN, *Eſq.* LL. D. F. R. S. *Preſident of the Royal Irish Academy, &c.*

From the Tranſactions of the Royal Irish Academy, &c.

DIMINUTION of the temperature of air, replete with moiſture, below the degree at which its ſaturation takes place, whether this refrigeration were cauſed by rarefaction, or by the mixture of colder air, has been generally ſuppoſed the cauſe of rain; but this hypotheſis, in both its branches, has been ſatisfactorily refuted: the firſt by Sauſſure and the ſecond by De Luc: and in fact refrigeration will indeed ſeparate moiſture from air cooled below the temperature neceſſary to hold it in ſolution. But this ſeparation will terminate, if gradual, in the production of *dew*, as already ſeen, or, if ſudden, in the production of a *cloud*, as in the experiment of Tonca mentioned by Maupertuis, but cannot, nor has in any inſtance produced *rain*.

Rain is the immediate reſult of the union of the particles which form clouds; and this union is the conſequence of the ſubtraction of the electric atmoſpheres which keep them at a diſtance from each other; and this ſubtraction is itſelf the conſequence either of the ſuperior attraction of better conductors, or of the attraction or repulſion of other clouds. The conſequence of the *attraction* of clouds is their *incorporation*, and the reſult of their incorporation is the increaſed volume of their conſtituent particles, an increaſe proportioned to the attraction that produced it; the increaſed volumes, thus produced, form thoſe drops whoſe collection we call *rain*. The weight of theſe being ſuperior to the reſiſtance of air, they neceſſarily deſcend, and the cauſe of their different ſize is thus clearly diſcerned.

The repulſion of clouds ſimilarly electrified, and not greatly differing in magnitude, terminates in a bare increaſe of diſtance; but, if their magnitudes be much diſproportioned, it may terminate in *attraction*, or at leaſt in forcing the conſtituent particles into cloſer contact, and thus by increaſing their magnitude, effect the ſame reſult.

When the attraction takes place between clouds differently and highly electrified, and within what electricians call the *ſtriking diſtance*, the electric fluid is ſet free, the coaleſcence of the nubilous particles is more rapid and complete, and hence the large drops that follow flaſhes of lightning, or even floods, where the quantities both of vapour and electron are conſiderable, as between the tropics.

Upon theſe principles moſt of the phænomena relative to rain appears to me eaſily explicable; of theſe the moſt remarkable are: 1. That rains are more copious but leſs frequent in the ſouthern parts of our hemiſphere not much elevated over the ſea, than in the more northern latitudes. They are more copious when their productive cauſes occur, evidently becauſe the quantity of ſuſpended vapour is much

much greater in the hotter than in the colder regions; but they are leſs frequent, becauſe the variations of wind in different directions which introduce and intermix clouds indifferently electrified are leſs frequent; this might be proved by inſtancing the rainy ſeaſons between the tropics, were it not that this illuſtration would extend this paper to too great a length. Even in moderately elevated ſituations between the tropics, if inſulated and of ſmall extent, as the iſland of St Helena, it ſeldom rains.

2. That, in the temperate latitudes, rains are alſo more copious, though commonly leſs frequent, in *ſummer* than in *winter*, for the reaſons already aſſigned. *Dry* ſummers are then the conſequence of uniform winds, from whatever quarter they may blow, as *wet* ſummers are of their variation, particularly if in oppoſite directions, and if they reach heights ſufficient to intermix the clouds that ſubſiſted during the reign of their antagoniſts.

3. Southerly winds are moſt frequently accompanied with rain, in moſt parts of Europe at leaſt, and probably in moſt parts of our hemiſphere; but *northerly* and *eaſterly*, with clear, dry, and ſerene weather. Becauſe ſoutherly winds are not only warmer, proceeding from warmer climates, but alſo more highly electrified than the ſoil of the colder countries into which they flow. Hence the copious vapours they contain are quickly deprived of part of their electron, and thus converted into clouds; but the ſuperior ſtrata of the atmoſphere under which the ſouthern air is introduced, not being ſupported by air as denſe as that which ſubſiſted under them before their introduction, neceſſarily deſcend and mix with the inferior ſouthern air; by this intermixture they are warmed, and deprive the clouds already formed and in its vicinity of part of their electron, or perhaps in conformity to the eleventh principle, they are themſelves deprived of part of their electron by thoſe clouds; in either way clouds differently electrified muſt be formed. Hence proceeds their gradual attraction to each other which terminates in thoſe gentle ſhowers that uſually accompany this wind. Northerly and eaſterly winds, on the contrary, proceeding from colder countries, are leſs highly electrified than the ſoil of the countries they invade; and hence, from the oppoſite reaſons to thoſe juſt mentioned, they introduce ſerene weather, and a diſpoſition adverſe to rubification.

The reaſons hitherto adduced to explain the different effects of theſe different winds, evidently aroſe from an ignorance of the origin and progreſs of theſe winds. It was imagined that ſoutherly winds, flowing into colder countries, were ſuddenly cooled by an intermixture with the colder air of thoſe countries, and that thus their vapour were condenſed into rain, yet, even ſo, this intermixture could only produce clouds and not rain, but in fact this intermixture cannot take place, except with the ſuperior and unmoved ſtrata of the atmoſphere, and theſe alone could not produce numerous clouds, much leſs copious rain; for the air of the countries into which theſe ſoutherly winds flow, muſt itſelf have flown northward, before the more ſouthern air could enter upon them.

Moreover, ſouthern winds retain much warmth, and northerly winds are ſo much colder in the countries into which they are introduced, that their temperature cannot be ſuppoſed ſufficiently altered to depoſit much vapour in the one caſe, or diſſolve much of that already condenſed in the other; on the contrary, the warm ſoutherly wind ſhould diſſolve the clouds already formed, and the northerly, by their encreaſed cold, ſhould produce many more.

Hence electrical agency muſt of neceſſity be recurred to, though I do not

not doubt but it may be more correctly applied by perſons better verſed in electrical knowledge than I can pretend to be. Currents of air flowing in different directions at different heights in the atmoſphere, muſt undoubtedly be intimately connected with theſe effects, but with theſe we are at preſent too little acquainted.

4. That a diſpoſition to rain is generally connected with a diminution of the weight of the atmoſphere, as is a diſpoſition to ſerenity with the increaſe of its weight. Becauſe under the diminiſhed weight of the atmoſphere, the eruption of vapours both from land and water is much more copious, a diſpoſition highly favourable to nubification, and the clouds already formed deſcend lower, are more concentrated, and hence more diſpoſed to re act upon and attract each other and thus produce rain. The increaſed weight of the atmoſphere muſt produce oppoſite effects, and induce a diſpoſition adverſe to the production of rain.

5. That more rain falls on the ſurface of the earth than on ſmall elevations above it, as from 30 to ſome 100 feet.—This effect ſeems to me to proceed from the greater ſtillneſs and tranquillity of the air near the ſurface of the earth than at greater elevations. To prove this, it is only neceſſary to collect the rain that falls in moderate weather on both ſituations, with that which falls on both, in more ſtormy weather. If this explanation be juſt the difference between the quantities collected in both ſituations will be found greater in the latter than in the former caſe. This experiment I ſhall make, and communicate the reſult to the academy.

6. That the quantities of rain collected at the top of high mountains, and on plains about half a mile diſtant from thoſe mountains, are nearly equal, but in ſummer there falls ſomewhat more on the plains, and in winter ſomewhat leſs.—The greater quantity of rain collected in ſummer on plains appears to me to proceed from the cauſe juſt mentioned, the leaſt diſturbed ſtate of the atmoſphere: but the quantity of rain gained through the influence of this cauſe is often, in great meaſure, compenſated by that ariſing from the condenſation of fogs formed on the ſummit of mountains, particularly at night, when neither fog nor rain exiſt on the plains. But in winter, theſe miſts being much more frequent and denſer on the ſummits of mountains, the quantity of moiſture which they depoſit is far more conſiderable.

7. That it rains much more on the weſtern coaſts of moſt parts of Europe, particularly if mountainous, than in the interior of thoſe countries or on the eaſtern coaſts of the Britannic iſlands.—The cauſe of theſe phænomena is very obvious. Weſterly winds are by far the moſt frequent in moſt parts of Europe; theſe flow from the Atlantic which bounds it, and generally convey marine clouds electrified differently from the ſoil or land over which they flow, as alſo from that of the higher clouds under which they reign. Hence proceeds their mutual attraction, and thence rain. This effect muſt take place principally on the weſtern coaſts; when they proceed further, this different electrical ſtate muſt either ceaſe or be diminiſhed. When the coaſts are mountainous, theſe mountains quickly abſorb the electric matter contained in the weſtern blaſts, and by colliſion, condenſe the vapours they contain, firſt into clouds, and finally into rain. Hence it often happens that weſterly winds, particularly in ſummer, produce no rain, either becauſe they introduce no clouds, or meet with none differently electrified.

8. That in ſome countries it never rains.—This ariſes from local circumſtances, as is apparent in the following inſtances: 1. It never rains on the plains of Peru from the gulf of Guyaquil,

Guyaquil, nearly under the equator, up to latitude 23° ſouth, nor is thunder ever heard there, though theſe plains border on the Pacific ocean, but they receive a ſlight dew every night. Plainly for the following reaſon; theſe plains are entirely ſandy, and, conſequently, emit very little vapour, being ſoon parched by the heat that there prevails; conſequently the intermixture of marine vapours can produce no effect. Again, the clouds in thoſe tracts are elevated to a great height, and are attracted by the electrical agency of the Cordellieres that border theſe plains, to their lofty ſummits, and there produce copious rains; hence alſo the ſandy and extenſive deſarts of Arabia and Africa are ſeldom refreſhed by rain. 2. It ſcarce ever rains in Egypt, particularly in Upper Egypt. Now it is to be obſerved, that Egypt is ſo ſituate between lofty mountains that no wind can enter it without paſſing over them, but the northerly winds, which iſſue from the Mediterranean; for a ſoutherly wind muſt paſs over the mountains of Abyſſinia; an eaſterly, over thoſe that intercede between the Red ſea and the Nile, and proceeding from the deſarts of Arabia, can bring little or no vapour, and weſterly winds muſt paſs over the deſarts of Africa and Mount Atlas. Now the northerly wind does not begin to blow until the month of June, when Egypt is ſo ſcorched as to emit ſcarce any vapour, and the few clouds it may convey are attracted by the mountains of Abyſſinia, whither this wind conveys them, and which they deluge with rain; all other winds depoſit their moiſture on the reverſe of the mountains they paſs over.

Prognoſtics of Rain.

When the barometer falls, and the hygrometer riſes, *rain* is announced.

When the barometer riſes, and the hygrometer falls, we may expect fair weather, if further changes do not appear in theſe inſtruments, as ſometimes there ſuddenly do.

If the barometer falls and the hygrometer alſo, *windy weather* will probably follow—particularly if the barometer falls much below its natural height, which in Dublin is from 29,9 to 29,98.

Again, in the morning the hygrometer is generally higher than at noon, by reaſon of the difference of temperature; but if it ſtands *lower at noon* in a greater proportion than the difference of temperature demands, t prognoſticates *fair weather*.—On the contrary, if at noon it be higher than it ſtood in the morning, *rain* may be expected. Sauſſ. Hygr. p. 356.

To foreſee the Riſe or Fall of the Barometer in the Daytime.

Obſerve it at ſeven in the morning, and afterward at nine and at ten. If it remains ſteady, its next motion will probably be *downward*. So alſo if it falls within that interval of time the probability is, that it will *ſink* ſtill lower. But if it riſes within that interval, the chances of a greater riſe or of a greater fall are equal.

Again, obſerve the barometer at one in the afternoon, and again at three; if it remains unmoved, it is probable that it will *riſe*, but if it has fallen, the chances of a further riſe or fall are equal.

Observations *on* Sonnet Writing.

THERE is no ſpecies of poetry better adapted to the taſte of a melancholy man than the ſonnet. While its brevity precludes the poſſibility of its becoming tireſome, and its full and expected cloſe accords well with his dejected and perhaps ſomewhat languid tone of mind, its elegiac delicacy and querimonious plaintiveneſs come in pleaſing conſonance with his feelings.

This elegant little poem has met with

with a peculiar fate in this country: half a century ago it was regarded as utterly repugnant to the nature of our language, while at preſent it is the popular vehicle of the moſt admired ſentiments of our beſt living poets. This remarkable mutation in the opinion of our countrymen may, however, be accounted for on plain and common principles. The earlier Engliſh ſonneteers confined themſelves, in general, too ſtrictly to the Italian model, as well in the diſpoſition of the rhymes as in the caſt of the ideas. A ſonnet, with them, was only another word for ſome metaphyſical conceit, or clumſy antitheſis, contained in fourteen harſh lines, full of obſcure inverſions and ill-managed expletives. They bound themſelves down to a pattern, which was in itſelf faulty, and they met with the common fate of ſervile imitators, in retaining all the defects of their original, while they ſuffered the beauties to eſcape in the proceſs. Their ſonnets are like copies of a bad picture: however accurately copied, they are ſtill bad. Our contemporaries, on the contrary, have given ſcope to their genius in the ſonnet without reſtraint, ſometimes even growing licentious in their liberty, ſetting at defiance thoſe rules which, form its diſtinguiſhing peculiarity, and under the name of ſonnet, ſoaring or falling into ode or elegy. Their compoſitions, of courſe, are impreſſed with all thoſe excellencies which would have marked their reſpective productions in any ſimilar walk of poetry.

It has never been diſputed that the ſonnet firſt arrived at celebrity in the Italian: a language which, as it abounds in a muſical ſimilarity of terminations, is more eminently qualified to give eaſe and elegance to the legitimate ſonnet, reſtricted as it is to ſtated and frequently-recurring rhymes of the ſame claſs. As to the inventors of this little ſtructure of verſe, they are involved in impenetrable obſcurity. Some authors have aſcribed it ſingly to Guitone D'Arezzo, an Italian poet of the thirteenth century, but they have no ſort of authority to adduce in ſupport of their aſſertions. Arguing upon probabilities, with ſome ſlight co-incidental corroborations, I ſhould be inclined to maintain that its origin may be referred to an earlier period; that it may be looked for amongſt the Provençals, who left ſcarcely any combination of metrical ſounds unattempted; and who, delighting as they did in ſound and jingle, might very poſſibly ſtrike out this harmonious ſtanza of fourteen lines. Be this as it may, Dante and Petrarch were the firſt poets who rendered it popular, and to Dante and Petrarch therefore we muſt reſort for its required rules.

In an ingenious paper of Dr Drake's "Literary Hours," a book which I have read again and again with undiminiſhed pleaſure, the merits of the various Engliſh writers in this delicate mode of compoſition, are appreciated with much juſtice and diſcrimination. His veneration for Milton however has, if I may venture to oppoſe my judgment to his, carried him too far in praiſe of his ſonnets. Thoſe to the Nightingale and to Mr Lawrence are, I think, alone entitled to the praiſe of *mediocrity*, and, if my memory fail me not, my opinion is ſanctioned by the teſtimony of our late illuſtrious biographer of the poets.

The ſonnets of Drummond are characteriſed as exquiſite. It is ſomewhat ſtrange, if this deſcription be juſt, that they ſhould ſo long have ſunk into utter oblivion, to be revived only by a ſpecies of black-letter *mania*, which prevailed during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and of which ſome veſtiges yet remain; the more eſpecially as Dr Johnſon, to whom they could ſcarcely be unknown, tells us, that "The fabric of the

the ſonnet has *never* ſucceeded in our language." For my own part, I can ſay nothing of them. I have long ſought a copy of Drummond's works, and I have ſought it in vain *; but from ſpecimens which I have caſually met with, in quotations, I am forcibly inclined to favour the idea, that, as they poſſeſs natural and pathetic ſentiments, clothed in tolerably harmonious language, they are intitled to the praiſe which has been ſo liberally beſtowed on them.

Sir Philip Sidney's Aſtrophel and Stella conſiſts of a number of ſonnets, which have been unaccountably paſſed over by Dr Drake, and all our other critics who have written on this ſubject. Many of them are eminently beautiful. The works of this neglected poet may occupy a future number of my lucubrations.

Excepting theſe two poets, I believe there is ſcarcely a writer who has arrived at any degree of excellence in the ſonnet, until of late years, when our vernacular bards have raiſed it to a degree of eminence and dignity, among the various kinds of poetical compoſition, which ſeems almoſt incompatible with its very circumſcribed limits.

Paſſing over the claſſical compoſitions of Warton, which are formed more on the model of the Greek epigram, or epitaph, than the Italian ſonnet, Mr Bowles and Charlotte Smith are the firſt modern writers who have met with diſtinguiſhed ſucceſs in the ſonnet. Thoſe of the former, in particular, are ſtandards of excellence in this department. To much natural and accurate deſcription, they unite a ſtrain of the moſt exquiſitely tender and delicate ſentiment; and, with a nervous ſtrength of diction, and a wild freedom of verſification, they combine an euphonious melody, and conſonant cadence, unequaled in the Engliſh language. While they poſſeſs, however, the ſuperior merit of an original ſtyle, they are not unfrequently deformed by inſtances of that ambitious ſingularity which is but too frequently its concomitant. Of theſe the introduction of rhymes long ſince obſolete is not the leaſt ſtriking. Though, in ſome caſes, theſe revivals of antiquated phraſe have a pleaſing effect, yet they are oftentimes uncouth and repulſive. Mr Bowles has almoſt thrown aſide the common rules of the ſonnet; his pieces have no more claim to that ſpecific denomination than that they are confined to fourteen lines. How far this deviation from eſtabliſhed principle is juſtifiable, may be diſputed; for if, on the one hand, it be alledged that the confinement to the ſtated repetition of rhymes, ſo diſtant and frequent, is a reſtraint which is not compenſated by any adequate effect; on the other, it muſt be conceded, that theſe little poems are no longer *ſonnets* than while they conform to the rules of the ſonnet, and that the moment they forſake them, they ought to reſign the appellation.

The name bears evident affinity to the Italian *ſonare*, "*to resound*"—"*ſing around*," which originated in the Latin *ſonans*,—*ſounding, jingling, ringing*: or, indeed, it may come immediately from the French *ſonner*, to ſound, or ring, in which language, it is obſervable, we firſt meet with the word ſonnette, where it ſignifies *a little bell*, and *ſonnettier* a maker of little bells; and this derivation affords a preſumption, almoſt amounting to certainty, that the conjecture before advanced, that the ſonnet originated with the Provençals, is well founded. It is ſomewhat ſtrange that theſe contending derivations have not been before obſerved, as they tend to ſettle a queſtion which, however intrinſically

* A correct edition of this charming poet is much wanted, and, it is ſaid, may be ſoon expected from Dr. Robert Anderſon of Edinburgh.

cally unimportant, is curious, and has been much agitated.

But, wherever the name originated, it evidently bears relation only to the peculiarity of a ſet of chiming and jingling terminations, and of courſe can no longer be applied with propriety where that peculiarity is not preſerved.

The ſingle ſtanza of fourteen lines, properly varied in their correſpondent cloſes, is, notwithſtanding, ſo well adapted for the expreſſion of any pathetic ſentiment, and is ſo pleaſing and ſatisfactory to the ear, when once accuſtomed to it, that our poetry would ſuffer a material loſs were it to be diſuſed through a rigid adherence to mere propriety of name. At the ſame time, our language does not ſupply a ſufficiency of ſimilar terminations. to render the ſtrict obſervance of its rules at all eaſy or compatible with eaſe or elegance. The only queſtion, therefore, is, whether the muſical effect produced by the adherence to this difficult ſtructure of verſe overbalance the reſtraint it impoſes on the poet, and, in caſe we decide in the negative, whether we ought to preſerve the denomination of *sonnet*, when we utterly renounce the very peculiarities which procured it that cognomen.

In the preſent enlightened age, I think it will not be diſputed that mere jingle and ſound ought invariably to be ſacrificed to ſentiment and expreſſion. Muſical effect is a very ſubordinate conſideration; it is the gilding to the cornices of a Vitruvian edifice; the colouring to a ſhaded deſign of Michael Angelo. In its place it adds to the effect of the whole, but when rendered a principal object of attention, it is ridiculous and diſguſting. Rhyme is no neceſſary adjunct of true poetry. Southey's Thalaba is a fine poem, with no rhyme, and very little meaſure or metre; and the production, which is reduced to mere proſe by being deprived of its jingle, could never poſſeſs, in any ſtate, the marks of inſpiration.

So far, therefore, I am of opiuion that it is adviſeable to renounce the Italian fabric altogether. We have already ſufficient reſtrictions laid upon us by the metrical laws of our native tongue, and I do not ſee any reaſon, out of a blind regard for precedent, to tie ourſelves to a difficult ſtructure of verſe, which probably originated with the Troubadours, or wandering bards, of France and Normandy, or with a yet ruder race; one which is not productive of any rational effect, and which only pleaſes the ear by frequent repetition, as men who have once had the greateſt averſion to ſtrong wines and ſpiritous liquors, are, by habit, at laſt brought to regard them as delicacies.

In advancing this opinion, I am aware that I am oppoſing myſelf to the declared ſentiments of many individuals whom I greatly reſpect and admire. Much, however, as I admire theſe writers, and ample as is the credence I give to their critical diſcrimination, I cannot, on mature reflection, ſubſcribe to their poſition of the expediency of adopting this ſtricture in our poetry, and I attribute their ſucceſs in it more to their individual powers, which would have ſurmounted much greater difficulties, than to the adaptibility of this foreign fabric to our ſtubborn and intractable language.

If the queſtion, however, turn only on the propriety of giving to a poem a name which muſt be acknowledged to be entirely inappropriate, and to which it can have no ſort of claim, I muſt confeſs that it is manifeſtly indefenſible; and we muſt then either pitch upon another appellation for our quatorzain, or baniſh it from our language; a meaſure which every lover of true poetry muſt ſincerely lament. *W.*

DESCRIPTION

Description *of* Madrid.

From Travels in Spain, in 1797 and 1798.—By Frederick Auguſtus Fiſcher. Tranſlated from the German.

THE public ſquares are uſed throughout Spain as promenades and places of aſſemblage. The ſmall towns and even the villages are not without ſuch an open ſpace, which is generally in front of the church. It is there the Spaniards recreate themſelves after their labours, or enjoy the warmth of the ſun in winter, and even thoſe who ſcarcely ever quit the town regularly reſort there. From this you may eaſily conceive the appearance of ſuch a ſpot in the centre of the metropolis.

It has ſtruck eleven, and a troop of officers of the guard with brilliant accoutrements, monks in black cloaks, charming women in veils embroidered with gold holding the arms of their *cortejos*, and a party-coloured crowd of all kinds wrapped up in their cloaks, pour from every ſtreet to read the advertiſements and poſting bills (noticeas ſueltas): "To-day there will be a ſermon and muſic at the Franciſcans; there will be an opera and ſuch and ſuch plays: to-morrow there will be a bull-fight, or the novena of San Felipo commences: Loſt yeſterday at the prado a little girl and this morning a chaplet: Stolen three days ago ſuch and ſuch a jewel; if it has been taken through want, and if the thief will reſtore it by his confeſſor, he ſhallreceive a handſome reward. The day after to-morrow will be ſold by auction a large crucifix, an image of the Madona, and a nacimiento (or caſe containing the infant Jeſus with the two other perſons of the Trinity, in wood, plaſter, &c.) This evening the proceſſion of the roſary will ſet out about eight o'clock."

Meanwhile the ſquare is conſtantly filling, ſo that it becomes very difficult to paſs. Here are criers of journals ſtunning the paſſengers with their noiſe, people reading the gazette for a quarto (a farthing), Walloon and Swiſs guards offering goods for ſale, hackneycoaches plying for fares, old clotheſmen, coblers, ſharpers, ſellers of images and cigars, and huckſters of all kinds tormenting the paſſengers: there a numerous circle crowd around an ingenious memorialiſta, or notary, a veryprofitableoccupation, and abounding in every ſtreet, for nothing is to be obtained by verbal applications even to a paſſport, for which a *memorialiſt* muſt paſs through an infinity of offices; and there a loto with a dial to be pulled, next him a juggler with dancing monkeys, and farther on goods ſelling by auction; women ogling the paſſengers alſo mingle in the crowd, while capuchins with long beards parade with gravity and ſolemnity. Here you are attacked by a couple of ballad-ſingers, and there annoyed by an importunate beggar; to all which is added the noiſe of carriages and caleſas, and of the neighbouring fountain re-echoing with the loud hallooing voices of the water-carriers.

This place is far more noiſy ſtill on Sundays and holidays, when crowds of people are flocking to the neighbouring churches. It is the faſhion to paſs theſe days in the ſquare, and many a fair who has miſſed her lover at church is ſure to find him here. The groups then crowd upon each other to the very gates of the church. and every one appears in his beſt apparel.

But it ſtrikes *one*, and the crowd diſappears; the porters range themſelves near the houſes to ſleep the ſieſta or eat their dinner; all the ſhops are ſhut, at the corners of the ſtreets the huckſters cover their ſtalls and ſtretch themſelves beſide them on the pavement,

pavement; the place is cleared, the moſt noiſy ſtreets are quite deſerted and dead, and a ſolitary paſſenger is rarely ſeen. But no ſooner do the bells ring for veſpers, than all is life again, and at four o'clock the place is crowded anew.

At this time ladies of eaſy acceſs iſſue forth from their retreats, ſpreading on all ſides, and no modeſt woman dares be ſeen abroad without her cortejo, or her duenna, and frequently both. The former is the ſame as a cicisbeo, of whom I ſhall ſpeak hereafter. The latter was formerly a ſevere governeſs, or guardian of the wife, paid by the huſband, and frequently choſen from among his relations, but now a mere lady's maid. The women I was ſpeaking of however are free from this ſlavery. Their light and bold walk, their ſhort and fluttering petticoats, of which the long and tranſparent fringe expoſes to view at every ſtep a delicate and beautiful leg, thoſe enticing veils which rather diſplay than conceal their charms, their large noſegays, and the coquettiſh play of their fans, characterize theſe dangerous ſyrens. A word or a look, however curſory, ſuffice to produce an aſſignation, which is afterwards ſettled more at leiſure in ſome neighbouring ſtreet.

The firſt rate demireps, who ſtill keep up external appearances, generally take with them a little girl eight or ten years old, who ſerves as their duenna, and, proud of their charms, they wait till due homage is paid them.

Thoſe of the ſecond claſs, who go alone, uſe leſs reſerve; they ſmile with grace, and employ the moſt ſeducing allurements they poſſeſs.

At this time come the venders of cool water *(aguadores)* crying "Agua freſca! agua freſquita! quien beve? quien quiere? Aora viene de la fuente!" 'Cool water, nice cool water! Who drinks? who wants any water, juſt freſh from the fountain?' Theſe men carry on their ſhoulders a large ſtone pitcher faſtened on with leather thongs, and keep goblets in tin veſſels to drink out of: it is ſold at a farthing a glaſs. Alſo orange-girls *(naranjeras)* crying "Naranjas, naranjas! dos por tres quartos! por tres quartos dos!" 'Oranges! oranges! two for three farthings! for three farthings two!' The flower-girls *(roseras)* "Tome vm! tome vm! ſenorito, ſenorita! tres por un quarto! que hermoſas! que ricas! el manojo un quarto! que hermoſas yo las tengo." 'Take ſome, take ſome, dear Sir! dear Madam! three for a farthing! how beautiful! how rich! a farthing a handful! how beautiful they are!' The chaiſe-drivers *(caleseros)* "Un calefin, ſenor? quantos aſſientos? tome vm que calefin y que caballo yo tengo! vamos ſenor! unabuelta al canal o adonde vm quiera." 'A chaiſe, Sir! how many ſeats? come, Sir! what a chaiſe, and what a horſe are mine! come, Sir, a turn to the canal, or wherever you pleaſe.' The newsvenders "Gazeta nova, gazeta nova! No tengo mas que media dozena. Quien quierre la ultima gazeta? Tom vm la ultima que tengo.' 'The new gazette, the new gazette! I have only half a dozen left. Who will have the laſt gazette? Take it, Sir, the laſt I have.' And laſtly the beggars, "Senor, una limoſina! por Maria ſantiſſima! una limoſina a eſte pobrecito, que no puede ganar! una limoſina por los dolores de Maria ſantiſſima!" 'Sir, your charity, for the love of the holy virgin! your charity to a poor man that cannot work! your charity, by the pains of the holy virgin!' Then by degrees the various equipages go to the theatres or the Prado, and on all ſides company in chariots, on mules, and on borricos. At length it is twilight, the bells ring for the angelus, the lamps are lighted before the madonas and in the houſes, while the wine-ſellers

lers and lemonade-ſellers light up their ſhops, and everywhere are ſeen little tables with French rolls and paper lanterns. "Que ricos! que tiernecitos! que blanditos!" 'How rich! how freſh! how ſoft!' The noiſe of the paſſengers, the rumbling of carriages increaſes every moment, and the whole ſquare is full of people. Here guittars and voleros are heard, there a ballad-ſinger ſinging the laſt new ballad and ſtories of men hanged, then a vigorous copper-coloured miſſionary preaching to a penitent populace, while his audience are appointing aſſignations.

Observations *on the* State *of* Literature *in* Spain.

From the Same.

SUCH is the force of events, and ſuch the irreſiſtible activity of the human mind, that, in ſpite of prejudice and of all the fetters it endures, ſome rays of light have gone forth even in Spain. The government have perceived, that it is their intereſt to command a more informed people, have begun to ſap the foundation of eccleſiaſtical power, and favour the cultivation of the mind. It may be wiſhed, perhaps, that they purſued a firmer ſyſtem, a better plan, and were more regular in their progreſs, but they have begun, and that is a great point gained. Are not the remains of barbariſm diſappearing? Does not the contraſt of rational ideas and old inſtitutions become more apparent? Does not the maſs of uſeful knowledge increaſe daily? Yes, moſt certainly. The Spaniſh nation have begun to unfold their powers in ſilence, and will one day excite the attention and the aſtoniſhment of Europe.

The beneficent influence of increaſing liberty of thought is already felt by the ſciences themſelves. Literature and the book-trade are as it were two ſiſters, that mutually aid and encourage each other; but the book-trade is the younger ſiſter, and literature muſt grow up and unfold firſt. The book-trade is formed progreſſively after her, and ſerves as a ſtandard to judge of her. If political or religious ſlavery therefore prevents the growth of literature, the book-trade will in like manner be ſtinted and imperfect.

This is what has happened in Spain. After the acme of her glory was paſt, Spain ſank into an univerſal decay, and at the beginning of the preſent century had ſtill to begin her literary career. If ſhe advances but by ſlow degrees, if ſhe ſometimes ſeems retrograde, the cauſe muſt be attributed to the clergy, who would for ever condemn the whole nation to ignorance in order to be its maſters, and who chooſe to conſider human reaſon itſelf as a monſter and a crime in order to ſubdue it. In a country where the ſlighteſt expreſſion may expoſe a man to danger, where the power of cenſure is in the hands of monks, we muſt not expect to ſee literature flouriſh.

Another inconvenience ariſes from the imperfection of the book-trade. This defect, which ſprings from the abandonment of literature, becomes a ſecondary cauſe of its decay. The few books that have appeared are printed at the king's expence, or that of the authors themſelves, and theſe ſpeculations have always been attended with loſs.

But the book-trade has improved ſince the influence of the clergy has diminiſhed, the maſs of general knowledge increaſed, and literature gained conſiſtency and ſtrength. More is written, becauſe more is permitted to be publiſhed, and more is printed becauſe there are more readers. It is

trus,

true, the Spaniſh bookſellers cannot be compared to thoſe of Germany, but there are bookſellers in all the great firſt and ſecond-rate cities, and that is ſufficient to ſet the machine in motion. Theſe libreros or bookſellers are not indeed both publiſhers and general retailers of all other publications, but a mixture of the two; that is, beſides the works they publiſh themſelves, they ſell a few, which thoſe in the ſame line intruſt to them on commiſſion, without carrying on a regular correſpondence, or keeping a complete aſſortment. They have therefore no regular catalogues of their whole aſſortments, and rarely know any thing of other books than thoſe in their ſhop. If you aſk for one they do not know, they ſend the title to ſome correſpondent, ſuppoſing he may have it on commiſſion, or they procure it of a third, who perhaps ſells it for a fourth, and ſo on. What delays, what increaſe of price muſt ariſe from this mode! They ſell their books bound, and ſometimes the beſt Engliſh and French works are found in their ſhops. The ſmaller bookſellers, like our ſtall-keepers, have ſtalls at the church-doors and in the Calle de Alcala. There are however many great bookſellers in the Pueſto de Cerro.

Original Letter *from* Cowper *the Poet to* Thomas Park, *Esq.*

Weston-Underwood, April 27. 1792.

Dear Sir,

I Write now merely to prevent any ſuſpicion in your mind that I neglect you. I have been very ill, and for more than a fortnight unable to uſe the pen, or you ſhould have heard long ere now of the ſafe arrival of your pacquet. I have reviſed the Elegy on Seduction *, but have not as yet been able to proceed farther. The beſt way of returning theſe which I have now in hand, will be to return them with thoſe which you propoſe to ſend hereafter. I will make no more apologies for any liberties that it may ſeem neceſſary for me to take with your copies. Why do you ſend them but that I may exerciſe that freedom of which the very act of ſending them implies your permiſſion? I will only ſay therefore, that you muſt neither be impatient, nor even allow yourſelf to think me tardy, ſince aſſuredly I will not be more ſo than I needs muſt be. My hands are pretty full: Milton muſt be forwarded, and is at preſent hardly begun; and I have, beſide, a numerous correſpondence, which engroſſes more of my time than I can at preſent well afford to it.

I cannot decide with myſelf whether the lines in which the reviewers are ſo ſmartly noticed, had better be expunged or not. Thoſe lines are gracefully introduced and well written, for which reaſons I ſhould be loth to part with them. On the other hand, how far it may be prudent to irritate a body of critics, who certainly much influence the public opinion, may deſerve conſideration. It may be added too that they are not all equally worthy of the laſh: there are among them men of real learning, judgment, and candour. I muſt leave it therefore to your own determination.

I thank

* This Elegy was inſerted in a volume of ſonnets and miſcellaneous poems already adverted to; but the copy ſent to Mr Cowper for reviſal, and which he had reviſed with judicious care, was not diſcovered among his papers till after the poem had appeared, though Lady Heſketh and the Rev. Mr Johnſon ſucceſſively employed their friendly endeavours for that purpoſe. Mere accident, at length, introduced it to the hands of the latter, and his flattering kindneſs on the occaſion demands this public acknowledgment.

I thank you for Thomſon's Epitaph *, on which I have only to remark (and I am ſure that I do it not in a captious ſpirit) that ſince the poet is himſelf the ſpeaker, I cannot but queſtion a little the propriety of the quotation ſubjoined. It is a prayer, and when the man is buried, the time of prayer is over. I know it may be anſwered, that it is placed there merely for the benefit of the reader; but all readers of tombſtones are not wiſe enough to be truſted for ſuch an interpretation.

I was well pleaſed with your poem on * *, and equally well pleaſed with your intention not to publiſh it. It proves two points of conſequence to an author. Both that you have an exuberant fancy, and diſcretion enough to know how to deal with it. The man is as formidable for his ludicrous talent as he has made himſelf contemptible by his uſe of it. To deſpiſe him therefore is natural, but it is wiſe to do it in ſecret.

Since the juvenile poems of Milton were edited by Warton, you need not trouble yourſelf to ſend them. I have them of his edition already.

I am, dear Sir,

Affectionately yours,

Wm. Cowper.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Anatomical Deſcription *of the* Internal Ear.

THE internal ear comprehends the tympanum, labyrinth, and certain paſſages leading into theſe.

The tympanum, or drum of the ear, is ſituated at the inner end of the membrana tympani, approaches to a ſemi-ſpherical figure, and is about half an inch in width.

Between the tympanum and cavity called labyrinth, there is an oſſeous ſeptum, which forms the bottom of the tympanum, where there are ſeveral eminences, viz.

The promontory, or beginning of the ſcala tympani, and divides the tympanum into anterior and poſterior regions.

A protuberance at the upper and back

* The Epitaph on Thomſon, tranſmitted to Mr Cowper, was drawn up by Lord Buchan, and (after ſome ſlight alterations) engraved on a braſs tablet, and placed over the poet's grave in Richmond Church. The following is a copy: and it deſerves to be remembered, as the fact is not recorded, that the veſtry diſpenſed with the cuſtomary fee of ten guineas, in teſtimony of reſpect for the departed bard.

" In the earth below this tablet
Are the remains of
JAMES THOMSON;
Author of the beautiful poems entitled
" The *Seaſons*," " *Caſtle of Indolence*," &c. &c.
Who died at Richmond on the 27th day of Auguſt,
And was buried here on the 29th (old ſtile) 1748.
The Earl of Buchan, unwilling that ſo good a man
And ſweet a poet ſhould be without a memorial,
Has denoted the place of his interment
For the ſatisfaction of his admirers;
In the year of our Lord 1792.

" Father of light and life! thou good ſupreme!
O teach me what is good! teach me Thyſelf.
Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,
From every low purſuit, and feed my ſoul
With knowledge, conſcious peace, and virtue pure;
Sacred, ſubſtantial, never-fading bliſs!"—*Winter.*

back parts of the tympanum, is formed by the aquæductus fallopii.

A projection, called eminentia pyramidalis tympani, ſituated behind the feneſtra ovalis, in which is the paſſage.

An eminence at the upper and fore-parts of the tympanum, containing a ſemi-canal, for the lodging part of the tenſor tympani muſcle.

There are various paſſages in the tympanum which communicate with the neighbouring parts, viz.

The iter a palato ad aurem, or euſtachian tube, which goes off from the upper and fore-part of the tympanum, and running obliquely forwards and inwards to the poſterior opening of the noſtril, terminates at its outer edge, above the arch of the palate.

The poſterior part of the tube is formed in the pars petroſa, at the upper and outer part of the canal, for the carotid artery.

The anterior part is formed by the ſpinous proceſs and root of the pterygoid proceſs of the ſpheroid bone, and below, by cartilage and membrane. It is narrow next the ear, but grows gradually wider next the noſe. It is lined by a membrane ſimilar to that of the noſe, which is thick at its mouth.

The euſtachian tube preſerves the balance of air between the outer and inner ear.

The cells of the maſtoid proceſs, which open into the tympanum at the upper and back parts, oppoſite to, but a little higher than the euſtachian tube. They are irregular, have many windings, and communicate. They aſſiſt the tympanum in reflecting ſound.

Above the promontory, a hole called the feneſtra ovalis. The upper and outer edges of which are convex above, for lodging the baſe of the ſtapes.

The inner edges are contracted by a narrow border, on which the end of the ſtapes reſts.

The feneſtra rotunda is below the feneſtra ovalis, at the under and back part of the promontory, and is ſmaller than the latter. It is placed obliquely backwards and outwards, and leads to the cochlea, but is ſhut by a membrane which aſſiſts in communicating ſound to the labyrinth. The ſides of the tympanum are lined by a perioſteum, which is reflected into the different cavities.

There are four ſmall bones in the cavity of the tympanum, called officula auditus, which form a chain ſtretching acroſs from the membrana tympani to the labyrinth.

The officula auditus are the *malleus*, *incus*, *orbiculare*, and *ſtapes*.

The *malleus* conſiſts of a round head, neck, and handle, and has two ſmall proceſſes, one in the neck called gracilis, the other at the upper end of the handle, called proceſſus brevis; ſome call the handle a third, and is the longeſt of the three; it forms an angle with the neck, becomes gradually ſmaller, and is bent at its extremity, towards the membrana tympani. In its natural ſituation, the head is turned upwards and inwards, and the handle down upon the tympanum, to which it adheres.

The *incus* is ſituated behind the malleus, and has a body and two crura of unequal ſize. The body has a cavity and two eminences correſponding to that part of the malleus to which it is articulated. The ſhorter crus extends backwards, and is joined by a ligament to the edge of the maſtoid opening. The long crus is bent downwards, with the points a little flattened and bent inwards.

The *os orbiculare* is the ſmalleſt bone of the body; it is firmly articulated with the points of the long proceſs of the incus.

The *ſtapes* is divided into *head*, *crura*, and *baſe*.

The *head* is placed upon a ſmall flat

flat neck, and is articulated within the os orbiculare.

The *crura* are of unequal length: have each a groove on the inner ſide, which gives inſertion for a membrane ſtretched between them.

The *baſe* is of an oval ſhape, and has no perforation; its edges correſpond with the feneſtra ovalis, with which it is articulated.

The ſmall bones are articulated with each other by capſular ligaments, and are covered by perioſteum, which likewiſe fixes them to the membrana tympani and feneſtra ovalis. The ſmall bones have the following muſcles:

1. *Tenſor tympani*, or *internus auris*, ariſes from the cartilaginous extremity of the euſtachian tube, and is inſerted into the poſterior part of the handle of the malleus. *Action*—To pull the malleus and membrana tympani inwards, by which this membrane is rendered more tenſe.

2. *Laxator tympani.* It ariſes from the extremity of the ſpinous proceſs of the ſpheroid, and is inſerted into the long proceſs of the malleus, within the tympanum. *Action*—To draw the malleus forward and outward, and thereby to render the membrana tympani lax, convex, and more relaxed.

3. *Stapedius.* Ariſes from a ſmall cavern in the pars petroſa, near the maſtoid proceſs, and is inſerted into the poſterior part of the head of the ſtapes. *Action*—It draws the head of the ſtapes obliquely forwards and backwards, by which the membrane is ſtretched.

4. The *Labyrinth:* So called from its ſinuoſities and windings, is ſituated at the inner ſide of the tympanum, and is formed of the veſtibles, cochlea, and ſemicircular canals, together with the canalis fallopii and meatus auditorius internus.

5. The *Veſtible.* Is of an oval ſhape, before the cochlea, and ſemicircular canals; is about the ſize of a decorticated barley corn, and is ſituated at the inner ſide of the baſe of the ſtapes.

PETRO.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

MEMOIRS *of the* PROGRESS *of* MANUFACTURES, SCIENCE, CHEMISTRY, *and the* FINE ARTS.

PROFESSOR PALMER, of Hamburg, has diſcovered a method of ſecuring from fire all inflammable bodies, ſuch as wood, paper, linen, &c. and of extinguiſhing them when on fire. To render wood combuſtible, it is firſt daubed over with cabinet-maker's glue, after which a powder, compoſed of one ounce of ſulphur, one ounce of red ochre, and ſix ounces of copperas water, is ſtrewed over it: and when the wood becomes dry, this operation is repeated three or four times. If the powder is to be applied to linen or paper, water is employed inſtead of glue. In other reſpects, the proceſs is the ſame, excepting that the operation is performed only once or twice. Two ounces of this powder are ſufficient to extinguiſh a ſquare foot of the ſurface of bodies on fire. Profeſſor Palmer intends to publiſh a full account of his invention, and of the different methods of uſing it; and to ſhow how, at the time of large conflagrations, it may be uſed to moſt advantage in ſaving the lives of men and valuable articles. A trial of this powder was made at Wolfenbuttel on the 11th December, and it fully anſwered the expectation that had been formed of it.

On the 18th of February laſt, about 50 minutes after two o'clock in the morning, Mr Harding of Lehenthal,

thal re-diſcovered the planet Pallas, exactly in the place where it ought to be by the calculations of Dr Gauſs. It was ſeen alſo by Dr Olbers, who, along with M. Harding, conſidered it as equal to a ſtar of the twelfth magnitude, and its light as equal to that of the fourth ſatellite Saturn. Although the calculations of Dr Gauſs correſponded, within two minutes, with obſervation, he has, nevertheleſs, given us the following elements, corrected from new obſervations:

Meridian epoch of *Leeberg*, 1802 - - -	143°..28′..17′.2
Noon, 1803, - - -	221 ..28 ..54.0
Greater ſemiaxis, - - - -	0.4426160
Daily tropical motion, - - -	769.″4161
Eccentricity, - - - - -	0.245619
Diſtance from the ſun, 1803, - -	301°..24′..12″
Aſcending nodes, 1803, ſtationary, -	.172°..28′..8″
Inclination of the orbit, - - -	34°..38′..19″.8

On the 28th May, the Galvanic Society at Paris made, for the ſecond time, ſome experiments on a large ſcale at the veterinary ſchool of Alfort. Animals of all ſizes, from the inſect to the horſe, were ſubjected to an apparatus compoſed of more than two thouſand diſks, formed into piles communicating with each other. From theſe experiments, the following, among other reſults, were obſerved: 1. That a ſpark cannot be obtained, as in common electricity, at an exploſive diſtance, but at the point of contact. 2. That Coulomb's electrometric balance does not indicate electrical tenſion in the ratio of the number of pairs of diſks, or of the ſtrength of the pile. 3. That the power of a very formidable apparatus is neceſſary to kill a ſmall animal. 4. That Galvaniſm, applied after death, can determine movements of inſpiration and expiration. If a lighted taper be placed near a ſmall aperture made in the trachea, the flame, at the moment when the Galvaniſm is applied, is drawn into the breaſt by the impulſe of the air paſſing into the lungs, and extinguiſhed when the air iſſues. 5. That contractions can be produced in the head and forehead of a large animal, a horſe, for inſtance, by placing it at a very great diſtance, and making it communicate with the pile by one conductor, while the other is formed by the common reſervoir.

M. Proust has diſcovered that the ſubſtance which he conſidered as a new metal, and to which he had given the name of *Selene*, is nothing elſe than uranium.

It had long been ſuſpected by aſtronomers, that there was an error in the meaſurement of a degree of the earth, made in Lapland in 1736, by Maupertuis, &c., becauſe that degree was greater than it ought to be according to all the other meaſurements. M. Swanberg, and other three aſtronomers, repeated this meaſurement, and found the degree to contain 57,209 toiſes, in latitude 66° 20′, which is 196 toiſes leſs than by the meaſurement of the French aſtronomers, and gives, for the flattening of the earth, a 313th part. This reſult is more conſonant to the other meaſurements, and proves that the figure of the earth is not ſo irregular as was ſuppoſed from the northern degree.

M. Mechain ſet out for Spain on the 26th of April, where he intends to meaſure a triangle of 93,000 toiſes, terminating at the Balearian iſlands, and which will complete the grand and important meaſurement of the meridian, which was made a few years ago, by Mechain and Delambre.

The Society for the encouragement of

of national industry, at Paris, has proposed the following subjects for prizes: The manufacture of wooden screws, 1500 francs; the purification of irons, 6000 francs; the fabrication of alum, 1200 francs; experiments on combustible wood, 1400 francs, for preservin the faculty of germination in seeds, 500 francs; for the amelioration of wool, 800 francs; the culture of the Swedish turnip, 600 francs; the manufacture of nets, 1000 francs; of white lead, 2000 francs; of Prussian blue, 600 francs; and, for the economical manufacture of enamelled vases, 1000 francs. Farther information upon this subject will be found in the society's prospectus, which has been lately published.

The following prognostics of the weather have been given by Mr Rinvais. When the barometer falls and the hygrometer rises, rain is announced; when the hygrometer falls, we may expect fair weather; if farther changes do not take place in these instruments, as often suddenly happens. If both the barometer and hygrometer fall, windy weather will probably follow: particularly when the barometer falls much below its natural height. In the morning the hygrometer is generally higher than at noon, on account of the difference of temperature. But if it stands lower at noon then the difference of temperature will account for, it prognosticates fair weather; and, on the contrary, if it be higher at noon than in the morning, rain may be expected.

The following table, containing the right ascension and declination of the two new planets, will be useful to our astronomical readers:

	PALLAS.				CERES.		
	Right ascension.			North. Declin.	Right ascension		South Declin.
Aug. 4	269°..58′.. 0″			19°.. 3′	273°..58′.. 0″		29°..48′
7	269 41	0		18 31	273 38	0	29 51
10	269 27	0		17 59	273 20	0	29 55
13	269 13	0		17 27			
16	269 5	0		16 53			
19	268 59	0		16 19			
22	268 56	0		15 44			
25	268 25	0		15 9			
28	268 27	0		14 33			

Forfar, August 15. 1803. *D. B.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Celestial Phenomena *for September* 1803.

Thursday, September 1.

THE planet Venus will be in conjunction with *Regulus*, or *α Leonis*, a star of the first magnitude, in the Lion's heart, situated in longitude 4ˢ..27°..0′..17″. The latitude of Venus being 1°..12′..38″ north, and that of Regulus 27′..27″ north, the nearest approach of their centers will be 45′. 11″, and the planet will pass to the north of the star.

Friday, Sept. 2.

About midnight the planets Mars and Jupiter will be in conjunction in longitude 6ˢ..8°..23′..21″. The latitude of Mars being 28′..11″ north, and

and that of Jupiter 1°..8′ north; the diſtance of their centers at the time of conjunction, will be 39′..46″, and Mars will paſs to the ſouth of Jupiter.

Thursday, Sept. 15.

About 12 o'clock in the evening, the planets JUPITER and GEORGIUM SIDUS will be in conjunction in longitude 6ˢ. 11°..2′..39″. The latitude of Jupiter being 1°..7′..27″ north, and that of the Georgium Sidus 38′..25″; the former will paſs about 29′..2″ to the north of the latter.

Saturday, Sept. 17.

The planet SATURN will be in conjunction with the Sun at 47 minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening, in longitude 5ˢ..13°..55′..44″.

Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A little after 12 o'clock in the evening, the planet MERCURY will be in conjunction with *Spica Virginis*, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, ſituated in the *Ear of Corn*, in longitude 6ˢ.. 21°..6′..21″, and latitude 2°..2′..11″ ſouth. The latitude of Mercury being 1°..44′..59″ ſouth, the neareſt approach of their centers will be 17′.. 12″, and the planet will paſs to the north of the ſtar.

Thursday, Sept. 22.

About 37 minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning, the MOON will be in conjunction with *Antares*, or α *Scorpionis*, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the Scorpion's heart.

Friday, Sept. 23.

The *Sun* will enter the ſign Libra, at 37 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening. His longitude will then be *ſix* ſigns, and the days and nights equal over the whole world.

Friday, Sept. 30.

The planet Mercury will arrive at his greateſt elongation from the Sun. He ſets after the Sun, and may be ſeen in the weſtern part of the horizon. His amplitude is much more ſouthern than that of the ſun.

Forfar, Auguſt 15. 1803. *D. B.*

The FARMER'S DAUGHTER; *a* TALE.

I AM one of thoſe old-faſhioned beings, who perſiſt in the obſolete cuſtom of enjoying the refreſhing beauty of a fine ſummer's morn, and had quitted the apartments which I occupy in the Temple, when St Dunſtan's clock had ſtruck the hour of ſix. Buſineſs having detained me until very late the preceding evening, I was prevented from ſleeping with my family, who reſide at Newington-green, yet I determined to gratify my mind with the pleaſures of domeſtic felicity, before it was occupied by the buſineſs of the day. Upon paſſing thro' Lincoln's-inn, my attention was attracted by a young female, whoſe appearance at that hour excited ſurpriſe; her dreſs was perfectly neat, but ſhe moved with rapid motion, and frequently looked back with an eye of apprehenſion, as if ſhe was fearful of being purſued. In her form there was ſomething peculiarly elegant, and I conjectured ſhe was beautiful, though I was not near enough to diſcover whether my opinion was right; ſtill, however, ſhe had excited my curioſity by her manner, which was ſtrengthened by the hour ſhe had choſen for her flight, for the rapidity of her ſteps completely convinced me that ſhe felt a dread of being purſued.

Although I had promiſed myſelf much pleaſure from breakfaſting with my family, I determined to follow the object of my attention unobſerved, and though ſhe ſometimes pauſed a moment, as if not knowing which way to direct her footſteps, I followed her until ſhe came to Iſlington-fields. Exhauſted, either by fatigue or exertion, ſhe ſat herſelf down under a hedge, and removing a large bonnet, which concealed her features from me, expoſed one of the moſt intereſting countenances I had ever beheld. Claſping her hands together with a fervency of emotion, and directing her eyes toward the throne of grace, ſhe burſt into a flood of tears, and ſeemed to be offering up an ejaculation for having, unmoleſted, made her eſcape.

There is ſomething ſo ſacred in real ſorrow, that every man of feeling would avoid

avoid intruding upon the privacy which it ſeeks; yet the ſituation ſhe had choſen I knew to be unſafe, as the haymakers had merely retired to one corner of the field to breakfaſt, and upon their return I was perſuaded they would inſult her with their jeſts. Bruſhing the leaves therefore of the hedge to prevent her from feeling alarmed at my appearance, I accoſted her in a voice, which muſt have convinced her I had obſerved her diſtreſs, informed her I was the father of a large family, and with all the earneſtneſs of ſincerity, offered to be her friend.

"Oh, Sir!" ſaid ſhe, while tears teſtified her agitation, "in mercy, then, lend me ſufficient to convey me to my friends; my father is a farmer of great reſpectability, and he will gratefully repay you with a thouſand thanks." I inſtantly promiſed the boon ſhe had requeſted, but intreated her to accompany me to my wife; when, with an innocence undeſcribable, ſhe implored me not to be offended, but ſtrenuouſly refuſed accompanying me to my houſe. "It may, perhaps, Sir, appear to be ungrateful," ſaid the artleſs girl, addreſſing me in broken accents; "yet if you knew how I had been deceived, you would not be offended, but never will I truſt to profeſſions again!" Obſerving a female haymaker approach, whoſe countenance was prepoſſeſſing, I requeſted her to remain by the ſide of the young woman until I returned, promiſing to fetch a ſum that would be ſufficient to enable her immediately to return to her friends.

Curioſity, as well as compaſſion, had been excited by this young woman, and I concluded I might be able to ſerve her more eſſentially if I returned accompanied by my wife, whoſe ſweetneſs of manners I was perſuaded would induce the young creature to conſider her in the light of a friend. I met my Louiſa walking with the dear pledges of our affection, about half a mile from the ſpot where I had left the object of my concern; and, accompanied by them, I returned immediately to her, and without much difficulty perſuaded her to accept the accommodation which my wife, as well as myſelf, was ſo ready to afford. Breakfaſt was prepared upon our entering the cottage, but we could neither of us perſuade our gueſt to eat, and the moment the ſervants had withdrawn, ſhe requeſted permiſſion to relate the events of her life.

"I told you, Sir," ſaid ſhe, "that my father was a reſpectable farmer, when you firſt offered me that ſuccour which I was too much terrified to receive; for, deceived as I had been, by profeſſions of regard from my own ſex, you will not think it ſtrange that I ſhould feel apprehenſive of meeting deception from yours. The farm which my father occupies is ſituate about three miles from Brighton, and the company frequently drive round his grounds. It is about two years ſince an elderly lady and her daughters were overturned within ſight of our houſe. My father, with that humanity which is natural to his diſpoſition, flew to the ſpot for the purpoſe of offering every aſſiſtance in his power, and my mother and ſelf followed, and intreated the ladies would take ſome refreſhment at our houſe. Not any of them were hurt, though all appeared exceedingly terrified, and my mother's offer was gratefully received, and as it was about our dining hour, they were eaſily perſuaded to become our gueſts for the remainder of the day.

Neither my father or mother were much pleaſed with the young ladies, as they thought their behaviour was too forward for girls of their age; but there was ſomething ſo inſinuating in the manners of their mother, that we all thought her the moſt charming woman we had ever ſeen. The next day, Mrs Anderſon, which was the name of our new acquaintance, called, unaccompanied by her daughters, at our houſe, and in my preſence, congratulated my mother upon having a child ſo ſenſible of the duty which ſhe owed the author of her birth. "For my part," ſaid this inſinuating woman, with well-feigned ſorrow in her countenance, "I am one of the moſt unfortunate mothers in the world; for poor dear General Anderſon, in an ill-judged fit of parental fondneſs, left my daughters' fortunes in their own hands, and though I hope there is nothing materially wrong in their natural diſpoſitions, yet they torture my feelings by the want of filial reſpect." At the cloſe of this ſpeech ſhe burſt into a flood of tears, and I was ſo much affected at beholding them that I could not reſtrain mine.

"'Amiable ſenſibility!' ſaid ſhe, drawing me to her, and preſſing me tenderly

derly to her breaſt; 'Oh! how I envy your mother ſuch a treaſure, but religion teaches us that we ought to be contented with what we have!'

"It would be impoſſible for me to deſcribe half the praiſes ſhe beſtowed upon me and my poor dear parents. At length I uſed to implore her not to make me vain; in ſhort, Sir, from the time that the accident happened to her carriage, ſhe regularly viſited its every day. Though ſhe had frequently requeſted my parents to let me ſpend ſome time with her in London, ſhe never invited me to viſit her upon the Stein, which I could not help thinking rather extraordinary, particularly as ſhe regularly drank tea with us once or twice a week.

"As I was an only child, I had been ſent to a boarding-ſchool at Lewes, and had often in vain requeſted my father to let me learn the piano-forte, and upon Mrs Anderſon hearing me ſing, ſhe offered to pay a maſter, and at length obtained my father's conſent that I ſhould learn. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the attachment I felt toward her, and thought her daughters muſt be the moſt deſpicable monſters that breathed, and when the moment came that ſhe was to return to London, I felt as if going to be ſeparated from every thing I held dear. She wrote frequently to me from London, and her letters were dictated with that kind of affection, which the moſt anxious parent would have expreſſed toward her child, but in vain implored my father to agree to my ſpending a few months in town. The following year, ſhe again came to Brighton, and apparently in an all ſtate of health, yet her daughters, ſhe informed us, were gone to ſpend the ſummer in Scotland, unmindful of the debilitated ſtate to which ſhe was reduced. As my father's objection to my going to London had ariſen from his diſliking the manners of the young ladies, he no longer refuſed Mrs Anderſon's requeſt, and I accompanied her to the metropolis about five weeks ago, as ſhe pretended that ſome relations out of the country had unexpectedly arrived in town.

"Previous to my quitting the country, ſhe had frequently told me, that my manners to gentlemen were much too conſtrained, and during our journey, ſhe gave me a variety of inſtructions reſpecting the conduct ſhe wiſhed me to obſerve. It would appear like folly and vanity, if I was to repeat half the nonſenſe which I heard reſpecting my future eſtabliſhment in life; but ſhe aſſured me at her houſe I ſhould meet the firſt people of faſhion, and it would be my own fault if I was not a nobleman's wife.

"Upon my arrival, I was introduced to two young ladies, whom my protectreſs informed me boarded in her houſe; and I could not help thinking it ſtrange that the widow of a general officer was obliged to adopt ſuch a method for ſupport. However, I liked their manners much better than thoſe of the Miſs Anderſons, who I was delighted at hearing had no intention of returning to town, and in the evening, we were joined by two or three noblemen, who ſeemed to be upon the intimate footing of friends. One among the number, was ſo pointed in his attentions to me, as to excite a degree of embarraſſment not to be deſcribed, which Mrs Anderſon perceiving, deſired his Lordſhip to conſider that I was unaccuſtomed to ſo much gallantry, and was merely a child. Though I had learned to dance at Lewes, a dancing-maſter was ſent for, the day after my arrival in town, and I could not help feeling aſtoniſhed at the compliment he paid my perſon, which I thought more diſguſting than thoſe I had received the preceding night. Not any of the clothes I had brought from the country were thought faſhionable enough for me to appear in, in town, and in the courſe of a week, my perſon was ſo metamorphoſed, that by my neareſt connections, I could not have been known. During that period, I had not ſeen Lord Clifton, which was the name of the gentleman who had addreſſed me in ſo complimentary a ſtrain; but he again made his appearance, declared he had been wretched during his abſence, and ſaid many handſome things to my protectreſs upon the change which ſhe had made. He then preſented her with a ring, and me with a pair of diamond bracelets, which he implored me to wear for his ſake; and upon my informing him that my parents never ſuffered me to receive preſents from any gentleman, he ſaid he was ſure they would not extend that prohibition to himſelf, "for, my beloved Charlotte," ſaid he, "tho' this is rather a premature declaration, it is from you I expect to derive all my future happineſs in life."

"While

"While I was liſtening with aſtoniſhment to this unexpected declaration, Mrs Anderſon had ſlipped out of the room, and upon turning round to appeal to her, upon the impropriety of receiving his Lordſhip's preſent, I had the mortification of diſcovering that we were left alone. He then informed me, that he had ſeen me laſt ſummer at Brighton, and that I had made the moſt laſting impreſſion upon his heart, but that he had been fearful of making application to my father, leſt he ſhould think it neceſſary to inform the Earl; adding, that as he was in a great meaſure dependant upon his father, he dare not act in open oppoſition to his deſigns. But, continued he, my adorable angel, I find that my affections are no longer in my power, and if you will not conſent to a private marriage, you will for ever deſtroy my tranquillity and peace! This, Sir, is but a ſmall part of the converſation that paſſed between us, and upon my ſaying I never would marry without my father's conſent, he threw himſelf on the floor in an agony of vexation, and actually burſt into a flood of tears.

"Alarmed by his agitation, Mrs Anderſon re-entered the apartment, accuſed me of ingratitude, inhumanity, and caprice, and repreſented his Lordſhip's virtues in ſuch glowing colours, that I told him I would give him a poſitive anſwer in a week. During that time, Lord Clifton was conſtantly at Mrs Anderſon's, and his attentions to me were more delicate than I can deſcribe; in ſhort, they made ſuch an impreſſion upon my unſuſpicious nature, that I could no longer refuſe giving him the moſt decided proofs of my regard. Still I felt a repugnance at taking ſo important a ſtep as marriage, without conſulting thoſe, who had a right to direct my choice; but theſe ſcruples my eloquent lover daily contrived to leſſen by painting the happineſs they would experience, when he could openly proclaim me as his wife.

"The moſt elegant clothes were bought for my wedding, and as his Lordſhip was rather in a delicate ſtate of health, it was determined that we ſhould immediately ſet off for Liſbon, as it was apprehended we ſhould not be moleſted by the French. Though I had been accuſtomed to aſſociate with reſpectable characters, yet they were ſtrangers to that refinement of ſenſibility which my lover poſſeſſed, and I conſidered him of ſo ſuperior an order, that my tenderneſs was mingled with a kind of veneration and reſpect.

"Though Mrs Anderſon had frequently evening parties, yet we ſeldom joined the lively throng, as Lord Clifton expreſſed a diſlike to thoſe kind of meetings, and uſed on thoſe occaſions always to amuſe me with ſome entertaining book. The authors which he ſelected for my entertainment, were ſuch as deſcribed love in the moſt faſcinating ſtyle; and were calculated to undermine thoſe virtuous principles, which with ſo much care had been inſtilled into my breaſt. Still his conduct to me was tender and reſpectful, and he never attempted a greater liberty than kiſſing my hand: once, it is true, he ſeemed to be thrown off his precaution, and in deſcribing the charms of love, ridiculed the folly of Hymen's bands. Finding, however, that he had excited apprehenſions in my boſom, he aſſured me, that he had merely been in jeſt; called me his betrothed wife; told me he venerated my virtuous ſentiments, and ſaid, he did not doubt but he ſhould introduce me as Lady Clifton, even before his father's death, as he had already entruſted a near relation with his intended marriage, who had promiſed to uſe his influence with the Earl.

"Mrs Anderſon's affection for me ſeemed to increaſe, as the time approached for our ſeparation, for we were to quit her abode as ſoon as the ceremony had taken place; and to-morrow is the day, which was to have terminated every hope of happineſs for the reſt of my life. From the time of my becoming an inmate in Mrs Anderſon's family, I obſerved that one of the ſervants always regarded me with a degree of pity in her face, and I thought ſeemed to wiſh for an opportunity of ſpeaking to me, but we never had an opportunity of being alone. I ſlept in a ſmall room thro' that of my protectreſs, which had a bolt on the outſide; and upon my wiſhing to ſay ſomething to her one night after I had been to my chamber, I was aſtoniſhed at finding myſelf confined. I knocked, but no reply was made to me, upon which I concluded ſhe was aſleep; and my ideas were ſo completely occupied with my approaching nuptials, that the next morning the circumſtance never occurred to my mind.

"Upon

"Upon retiring to my chamber yeſterday evening, I found my ſpirits unuſually depreſſed; Mrs Anderſon, as uſual, accompanied me, and remained until I was nearly undreſſed, and juſt as ſhe was going to leave me, the ſervant, whoſe countenance had often ſtruck me, entered the room, and placing the ruſh-light in the chimney, gave a ſignificant look toward the bed. A thouſand alarming ideas ruſhed into my imagination the moment I found myſelf alone; I threw myſelf upon my knees, and implored the protection of that Being, who is always ready to ſuccour the diſtreſſed! After offering up my prayers to the throne of mercy, my terrors and apprehenſions ſeemed to ſubſide, and I approached the bed, lifted up the baſes, but ſaw not any thing to agitate or diſcompoſe me there. I began to ſuppoſe my fears had been merely conjectural, when the thought ſtruck me of turning down the clothes, and I diſcovered the dreadful gulph, which gaped wide to receive me, upon peruſing the worthy girl's note. And to give you, Sir, an idea of the horror of my feelings, I requeſt you will take the trouble of peruſing it yourſelf.

To Miſs CHARLOTTE.

Madam,

Ever ſenſe you hav bin in the hoſe, I hav trid to ſpake to you, but that vicked crater my miſerſe, has niver let us bee a minite tugither; but tho her arts hav ruend me, yit I can not bare to hare of her vicked duings in making you beliſ you be gohing for to be mared to a lod. O my dare yonge lidi, you ar only to be mared over the brumſtik, and my lods an man, is to be dreſed up al in vite; an thin you ar to be caled mi ladi but you vil only be runed lik me. But dare mis dont bee fant harted, for God in his godnes vil raſe you hup frends; old Jeſſebelle, has ve cal her, is gohing to hav grate dohings to nite, and I vil com if youl be redhy, an let you hout of your cage, an thin you may run awa to your frends. So no more hat preſent form

you dutfull,

PEGY WOD.

"It is impoſſible, Sir, to deſcribe the horror of my ſenſations at peruſing theſe almoſt unintelligible lines; however, they were ſufficiently clear to convince me that ruin was inevitable, unleſs I eſcaped. I inſtantly dreſſed myſelf in the plaineſt gown in my poſſeſſion, again implored the Almighty to take me under his care, and after waiting near two hours in a ſtate of agonizing expectation, I had the happineſs of ſeeing my deliverer open the door. She held her ſhoes in her hand, and pointed to me to adopt the ſame precaution, but did not articulate a ſingle word; and upon paſſing through the room of the deteſtable Mrs Anderſon, I obſerved one of the ſervants ſleeping in a chair. She conducted me into a ſmall cloſet at the top of the ſtaircaſe, having obſerved the precaution of carefully bolting the door of the room in which I had ſlept, and then ran down ſtairs to ſee if ſhe was wanted, promiſing in a few minutes to come to me again. My ſituation until her return was more terrible than can be imagined, for I was abſolutely terrified with the different noiſes in the houſe, and was aſtoniſhed at never before having heard any thing like them, without reflecting that the apartment in which I had ſlept was very remote. After waiting more than half an hour, Peggy returned to me with the joyful news, that all was ſafe; for her miſtreſs, ſhe informed me, was completely intoxicated, and would ſoon be obliged to be carried to bed. I had the miſery of learning that I had for ſix weeks been the inhabitant of one of the moſt infamous houſes in London; that the carriage, the preceding ſummer, had been overturned by deſign, as Lord Cliſton had unfortunately been captivated with my perſon, and had promiſed a thouſand guineas to Mrs Anderſon, if ſhe would contrive to get me under her care. The virtuous manner in which I had been educated, convinced her I ſhould never liſten to any improper propoſals, therefore it was determined that he ſhould make me an offer of his hand, and the mock ceremony was to be performed by his Lordſhip's valet, who providentially had made a confident of Peggy Wood. This unfortunate girl, Sir, had been hired in the country, and the moſt cruel arts were practiſed upon her before ſhe was initiated into vice; her character was loſt, her friends refuſed to receive her, and ſhe was compelled to remain a dependant upon the being ſhe deſpiſed.

It was near five o'clock in the morning before the family ſeparated, and it was at firſt determined that Peggy ſhould accompany me in my flight, but the diſ-

ſipated

ſipated life the poor girl had led, produced ſuch an effect upon her conſtitution, that ſhe was unable to endure any kind of fatigue; we therefore agreed, that as ſoon as I was reſtored to my parents, my father ſhould come to town, and force her away. Delighted as I was at the idea of obtaining my liberty, I could not take leave of my deliverer without a thouſand fears, leſt ſhe ſhould be ſuſpected of having aided my elopement, though ſhe did not ſeem to entertain any apprehenſion herſelf, but as ſhe was as great a ſtranger to London as I was, ſhe was not able to inſtruct me which path to purſue. Providence, however, Sir, mercifully directed me, and my heart gratefully acknowledges the kindneſs I have received; and in addition to your goodneſs, I flatter myſelf you will tell me by what conveyance you think I can with ſafety return to my friends.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Poetry.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Three youths were a few days ago regaling themſelves with an evening walk in the neighbourhood of Muſſ—b—gh, when a female figure, more beauteous than the fancy can paint, paſſed by them. The emotions which each felt are delineated in the following lines, which they agreed to write and communicate to each other. The lines were written in half an hour after the fair viſion appeared, and they are now ſent almoſt in their original garb, as an inſtance of the ſimilarity of feelings that ſpring up in different minds, on the notice of any object, ſtrikingly grand and beautiful.

Verſes ſuggeſted by meeting with a beautiful Stranger.

I.

THE flow'r of beauty is thy cheek,
A ray of heav'n thy ſmile,
Thy voice * is ſweet as heav'nly harps,
That dying ſaints beguile.

Sweet is thy mien, thy air ſerene,
And all thy charms conſpire,
To melt the breaſt, and quickly ſet
A thouſand hearts on fire.

Sure from abodes of heav'nly bliſs
Thou com'ſt, a ſtranger here;
And ſure that angel form of thine
A heav'nly heart muſt bear!

M.

II.

ADMIRING the laſt flaſh of day,
That on the diſtant *Ochils* blaz'd,
Sudden I ſtopp'd, and rapt'rous gaz'd,
On beauty's more enchanting ray.

Struck by the luſtre of thine eye,
Thy graceful ſtep, thy angel form;
Thy ſmile that apathy might warm,
Could it exiſt when thou art nigh.

Few! ſhort! the hours that o'er my head,
By pleaſure mark'd, have rapid flown!
And ſoon the heav'nly viſion fled,
You paſs'd—I wonder'd—you were gone!
Sweet modeſt flow'r, that ſhunn'd a ſtranger's gaze,
Accept the tribute of that ſtranger's praiſe!

A.

III.

SOFT thrilling through my boſom move,
Th' enchanting ſpark, the throb of love;
With wonder I thy beauties ſee:
Thy beauties, charmer, raviſh me.

Sure, ſweet unknown! in thy ſoft breaſt,
No cold, no icy heart can reſt;
What tho' your boſom's like the ſnow!
Within, the warm emotions glow.

Why doth that ſeraph form appear,
To charm, t' enſlave weak mortals here?
In thee heav'n's bright perfections ſhine,
And blaze with luſtre all divine.

I ſaw—ſhe mov'd—ſhe faded from my view,
Like ſetting light; I ſigh'd a ſad adieu!

P.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONNET.

'TWAS victory's ſhout! it quivers round my heart,
For in the chorus dire was heard the groan
Of a fond mother, whoſe ſhiv'ring breaſt did ſtart,
To hear her child declar'd an orphan ſon.
Yon thunder peal'd in many a maiden's ear
Her lover's fun'ral dirge, whoſe corſe was ſeen
To ſtrew the gory fields; ſhe ſhrieks to hear,
And ming'les tears with blood on victory's ſhrine.
Mark, too, yon patriot wand'ring from the throng,
Friend to his kind, he lives in all their woe,
And while the pageant triumphs paſs along,
He weeps and ſighs, "how dearly bought the ſhow."
Thus with a parent anguiſh Jacob mourn'd,
To ſee, blood-ſtain'd, his Joſeph's coat return'd.

J. M.

Simon Square, April 23. 1803.

For

* She ſpoke to a child that accompanied her.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

TO THE

REV. GEORGE HAY DRUMMOND.

On receiving from him a copy of his "Verses social and domestic," in return for one of my "Voyage home from the Cape of Good Hope."

BY W. H. TYTLER, M. D.

When late, Reſpected Friend, to you
I gave my Muſe's humble lays,
In hopes you might with favour view
The whole, and ſometimes deign to praiſe:

A work of yours, with kind intent,
And equal complaiſance, you told,
Should, in return, to me be ſent,
But that, 'twas only braſs for gold.

But when, enraptur'd, I peruſe
Your valu'd preſent, juſt receiv'd;
Th' effuſions of your nobler Muſe
Have mine of fondeſt hopes bereav'd.

Her hopes of fame have diſappear'd,
As morning dew from off the graſs;
For now ſhe finds, what then ſhe fear'd,
Your verſes gold, and her's, but—braſs.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONNET TO MORNING.

Thou that ſit'ſt liſt'ning on the mountain's peak,
When the ſhrill lark his earlieſt anthem ſings,
And the young roſe from her dew-ſprinkled cheek,
O'er Zephyr's couch her freſheſt fragrance flings,
For thee her lyre the Muſe, enraptur'd, ſtrings,
Meek, lovely meſſenger, of mirth and light!
As down the vale the dull, dun vapour wings,
Silent and ſlow, its ſolitary flight;
Following afar the ſhadowy form of Night,
Till in the weſtern wave her ſable train
Dip their dank pinions, and deſcend from ſight,
Shunning the radiance of thy riſing reign.
How ſweet, O Morn! to taſte, and to beheld
The feaſt of beauty *now* thy ſcenes unfold!

Dromore, June 30, 1803. HAFIZ.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

OCCASIONED BY A

Young Lady weeping on hearing the Author read Paradiſe Loſt.

Ceaſe to lament Eve's fall with tearful eyes,
Her fault ſhould make ſucceeding daughters wiſe;
Yet view the ſex, ev'n now they thoughtleſs ſtray,
Where wild imprudence points the devious way,
Art's abject ſlaves, capricious faſhion's tools,
The dupes of gamblers, and the ſport of fools
Let conſcious virtue o'er your heart preſide,
Controul each thought, and every action guide;
Then in your breaſt ſhall Eden bloom anew,
And long loſt Paradiſe revive in you.

Edinburgh, Auguſt 5. 1803. *A. M'R—E.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ON HAPPINESS.

O happiness, where's thy reſort?
Amidſt the ſplendor of a court?
Or doſt thou more delight to dwell
With humble hermit in his cell,
In ſearch of truth? Or doſt thou rove
Through Plato's academic grove?
Or elſe with Epicurus gay,
Laugh at the farces mortals play?
Or with the graces doſt thou lead
The ſportive dance along the mead?
Or in Bellona's bloody car,
Exult amidſt the ſcenes of war?
No more I'll ſearch, no more I'll mind thee,
Fair fugitive—I cannot find thee.

Edinburgh, Auguſt 5, 1803. *A. M.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SAPPHO.

Fragment 5th. On the Roſe.

Would Jove appoint ſome flow'r to reign,
In matchleſs beauty on the plain,
The roſe, mankind would all agree,
The roſe the queen of flowers ſhould be;
The pride of plants, the grace of bowers,
The bluſh of meads, the eye of flowers,
Its beauties charm the gods above,
Its fragrance is the breath of love.
Its foliage wantons in the air,
Luxuriant like the flowing hair,
It ſhines in gloomy ſplendour gay,
While Zephyrs on its boſom play.

Edinburgh, Auguſt 5, 1803. *A. M.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

STANZAS

ON THE MEDITATED INVASION.

Why ſhouldſt thou, France, expect to ſee,
'Cauſe other nations bend to thee,
That Britons too ſhould yield?
They, traitreſs! to thy endleſs ſhame,
Were cozen'd by an empty name;
True Freedom is our ſhield.

Thy

Thy promiſe was to ſet them free,
To plant within their lands the tree
Which blooms with liberty;
What liberty? to be the ſlaves
(As thou art) of all upſtart knaves,
The tools of tyranny.

But long upon this favour'd iſle,
The mountain nymph has deign'd to ſmile,
And wave her banners high;
She in our Monarch's court reſides,
Our Church ſhe loves, our laws ſhe guides,
And bids invaders fly.

Shall we, then, aptly vers'd in trade,
Exchange a ſubſtance for a ſhade,
And barter gold for braſs?
Shall then, forgetting to be free,
The Britiſh Lion crouch to thee,
And prove himſelf an aſs?

Sooner the ſea ſhall ceaſe to roar
Againſt fair Albion's chalky ſhore,
Our commerce be deſtroy'd;
Than we to an inſulting foe
Should yield thoſe laws whoſe worth we know,
In which our Fathers joy'd.

Then ſend, O France! thy hoſtile bands,
To riot in our fertile lands,
But ne'er expect them more;
For ſhould they, in a miſt, by chance,
Elude our navy's vigilance,
They'll meet their dooms on ſhore.

F. W.

ODE

Delivered at a Meeting of Loyal North Britons, in the Crown and Anchor Tavern, London, Auguſt 8, 1803.

BY T. CAMPBELL, ESQ.

Our boſoms we'll bare for the glorious ſtrife,
And our oath is recorded on high;
To prevail in the cauſe that is dearer than life,
Or, cruſh'd in its ruins, to die.
Then riſe, Fellow Freemen, and ſtretch the right hand,
And ſwear to prevail in your dear native land.

'Tis the home we hold ſacred is laid to our truſt,
God bleſs the green iſle of the brave,
Should a conqueror tread on our forefathers' duſt,
It would rouſe the old dead from their grave.
Then riſe, Fellow Freemen, and ſtretch the right hand,
And ſwear to prevail in your dear native land.

In a Briton's ſweet home ſhall the ſpoiler abide,
Prophaning its loves and its charms?
Shall a Frenchman inſult the lov'd fair at our ſide?
To Arms! Oh my country, to Arms.
Then riſe, Fellow Freemen, and ſtretch the right hand,
And ſwear to prevail in your dear native land.

Shall tyrants enſlave us, my countrymen?—No!
Their heads to the ſword ſhall be giv'n;
Let a death-bed repentance be taught the proud foe,
And his blood be an offering to heav'n.
Then riſe, Fellow Freemen, and ſtretch the right hand,
And ſwear to prevail in your dear native land.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

TOUSSAINT's GHOST.

Night to worth oppreſs'd, diſpenſes,
Peace, oblivion, and repoſe,
But ſhakes the tyrant—ſcares his ſenſes,
O'er his couch deep horror ſtrews.

'Twas night, when he whoſe haughty mandate,
Rules as did the *Capets* once,
The gay, luxuriant, wide-extended,
Vine-clad fields of humbled France.

Starting from unſettled viſions,
From ambition's troubled dreams,
Before the eye of 'wilder'd reaſon,
The ghaſtly form of Touſſaint gleams.

Conſcious guilty fear oppreſs'd him,
Struck with anxious wild diſmay,
While the Phantom thus addreſs'd him,
Panting, ſhaking, as he lay:

"Rouſe thee from thy guilty ſlumbers,
"Falſe, inhuman tyrant, wake!
"Shudder! think upon the numbers,
"Murder'd for ambition's ſake.

"Faithleſs wretch! no treaties bind thee;
"No tie thou owneſt but the ſword;
"Fool! was to let them blind me,
"Fool! was to truſt thy word!

"And my ſon! delude his father—
"Could none elſe be found but he?
"Sterile be thy bed for ever,
"Never ſon ſhall ſpring from thee.

"By the blood of butcher'd hundreds,
"By the meanly murder'd brave,
"By the ſpirits of my comrades,
"Baſely ſunk beneath the wave!

"Thou ſhalt periſh unlamented,
"Thou ſhalt periſh—mark the word!
"Thou ſhalt periſh diſcontented,
"Deſpis'd, deteſted, and abhorr'd.
"Eternal

" Eternal infamy ſhall haunt thee,
" Blaſt thy laurels thou haſt won,
" In the field their forms ſhall daunt thee,
" Tear thy vitals when alone.

" Shall the clouds of night conceal thee,
" From eternal damning hate?
" Can ambition's pageants ſteel thee,
" 'Gainſt the low'ring ſtroke of fate?

" Hark, the wheels of vengeance ſounding!
" Juſtice drives the flaming car,
" All thy madd'ning plans confounding,
" Fear in peace—Diſmay in war!" *A. Y.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ODE

ON THE STATE OF SWISSERLAND.

Written October 1802.

HARK, what ſounds aſſault the ear!
Do they proceed from chilling fear?
Ah, no! 'tis Freedom's awful voice;
To aid a martial people's choice.
From Alpine heights the heav'nly maid deſcends.
Each hardy peaſant owns the flame,
Starts at his country's honour'd name;
T' avenge the wrongs from France receiv'd,
Whoſe ſpecious tales the raſh believ'd,
Beneath whoſe galling yoke Helvetia bends:
Her ſlumb'ring ſons are rous'd to arms,
The name of Tell each boſom warms;
To deeds like his each mind aſpires,
For vengeance marſhall'd legions burn,
While echoing hills their ſhouts return,
And from the glorious ſcene, oppreſſion, aw'd, retires.

But lo! what black'ning ſtorms prepare,
To cloud a proſpect now ſo fair!
See *Gallia's Tyrant* from afar
Collect his blood-hounds for the war,
To chace bright freedom from her old domain;
His giant arm may yet deſtroy
The dawning hope, and blaſt her joy,
Unleſs to aid her native band
Compaſſion ſtretch a ſaving hand,
T' avert the horrors of a foreign chain.
Shall France to Europe dictate laws,
Bid all deſert the righteous cauſe?
Shall ſlumb'ring Ruſſia tamely view,
A gen'rous race unpitied fall?
Shall Auſtria, dead to honour's call,
Confeſs the arduous path ſhe dare no more purſue.

Ariſe! protectreſs of the brave,
Britannia! miſtreſs of the wave!
Whilſt tow'ring o'er the ſubject main,
Thy matchleſs fleet ſecures thy reign,
And arts and commerce crown the favour'd iſle;
Thy aid ſhall ſuff'ring freedom claim,
And thou diſgrace thy well-earn'd name?
Bid thy bold tars in arms appear,
Whoſe thunders late have ſcatter'd fear,
From Scandinavia to th' aſtoniſh'd Nile.
Bid thy bold ſons in battle try'd,
Who Egypt's conquerors have defy'd,
And from their arms an empire tore;
Let them ſeek glory in the field,
Become an helpleſs nation's ſhield,
And to their ardent pray'r their ancient laws reſtore. *T.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

WRITTEN AT SEA, JUNE 6, 1803.

Whilſt cruizing off the lofty and picturesque Iſle of Fula, the moſt Weſtern of the Shetland Iſlands, and ſuppoſed to be the Thulé of the Romans.

ON Thulé's cliffs the ling'ring day
Its trembling radiance caſt,
O'er ocean's breaſt the weſt winds play,
And ſlow our veſſel paſs'd.

To thee, my love, my fancy turns,
To thee each thought is giv'n;
My kindling boſom madly burns,
And hails the promis'd heav'n.

Th' endearing ſmile, the conſcious bluſh,
The mildly ſpeaking eye,
At once on pleas'd rememb'rance ruſh,
But abſence calls a ſigh.

Ye happy hours! by love endear'd,
Will ye return no more,
My ſoul by Julia yet be chear'd,
And my fond heart adore?

Delightful hours, will ye return?
Haſte, haſte, th' auſpicious day,
When faithful love ſhall ceaſe to mourn,
And bleſs each care repay. *T.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Auguſt, 1803.

INSPIR'D by gen'rous ardour, by patriotic zeal,
Call'd forth to ſerve his Majeſty, and ſave the commonweal;
Behold a band of heroes, with eagerneſs appear,
To claim the proud diſtinction—A Britiſh Volunteer.

By pride and hate inflated, a daring, dang'rous foe,
Ev'n at our State's exiſtence now aims a fatal blow;
" The country is in danger!" now ſounds in Britiſh ears;
Then fly to fill the rank and file of the Britiſh Volunteers.

Our

Our fathers fought and conquer'd in freedom a glorious cauſe,
They left us ſafety, property, with mild and equal laws:
Shall we their Sons betray the truſt? Away with doubts and fears,
Ariſe, defend, avenge yourſelves, ye Britiſh Volunteers.

For what ſhould Britons venture their fortunes and their lives,
If not to ſave their friends, their home, their children and their wives?
Your Country's name and honour, and all in life that's dear,
Call forth to deeds of glory each Britiſh Volunteer.

Our Navy, Europe's wonder, triumphant rides the waves,
Our gallant Tars are freemen, our enemies are ſlaves;
But if thro' them by ſtealth or chance the haughty boaſter ſteers,
He ſtill on ſhore will find his match in the Britiſh Volunteers.

"What! face him ſingle handed," he aſks us with a ſmile,
He ſure forgets the heroes of Acre and the Nile!
But when he comes, if come he dare, we'll ſoon retort the ſneer,
And ſhow that laurel fits the brow of a Britiſh Volunteer.

Then let us hand in hand unite, firm to each other bound,
At ſuch a time, in ſuch a cauſe, no *coward* can be found,
Each man, whate'er his rank may be, the Peaſant and the Peer,
Will boldly conquer, or will die—a Britiſh Volunteer.

For ages paſt kind Providence has watch'd o'er Britiſh laws,
And ſtill to Heaven we firmly truſt the juſtice of our cauſe;
Still may the God of Battles our fervent prayer hear,
And ſave the life and liberty of each Britiſh Volunteer.

'Gainſt Virtue and Religion, which here in mildneſs reign,
The ſtandard of Impiety will ſtill be rais'd in vain:
Then let me give the word, boys—receive it with three cheers,
Our God, our Country, and our King, and the Britiſh Volunteers!

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the ſpecific gravities are 13.568; 11.346; 7.278, taken in diſtilled water at the temperature of 62°. The experiments were made when the barometer ſtood at 29.3 at the height of 24 feet above the ſea.

A Board of Agriculture, upon a broad baſis, has been inſtituted at Philadelphia, the preſident of which is Mr JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State, the Vice-Preſidents Dr MITCHELL and Mr G. LOGAN, and the Secretary Mr ISAAC BRIGGS: two gentlemen of influence and known intelligence in each ſtate have been appointed a Committee of Correſpondence.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has fitted out, at his own expence, two veſſels for a voyage of diſcovery round the world, under the command of Captain Kruſenſtern. Theſe ſhips have been provided with every neceſſary for the accompliſhment of the object of the voyage; and ſeveral eminent men of letters and ſcience have volunteered their ſervices on this occaſion; among whom is the American aſtronomer CHURCHMAN. The departure of theſe ſhips was fixed for the month of July.

Since the acceſſion of ALEXANDER, the ſciences begin to revive in Ruſſia; and the book-trade is carried on with conſiderable ſpirit. M. KARAMSIN, author of an intereſting work, entitled Letters of a Ruſſian Traveller, an Engliſh tranſlation of which is in the preſs, has written an Elogy of the late Empreſs Catherine II., for which, tho' only filling twelve printed pages, the booksellers Akochow and Koſurew paid him 12 000 roubles, or three hundred ducats. The whole of the firſt edition, conſiſting of three thouſand copies, (at two roubles each,) was ſold in a few days. The author had dedicated this Elogy to the Emperor Alexander, who, in return, ſent him a golden ſnuff-box, worth a thouſand roubles. This Elogy has been tranſlated into German by J. RICHTER, at Moſcow.

The ſame Karamſin has publiſhed, ſince the beginning of the year 1802; a Journal, entitled the Advertizer, (*Westnick Jewropa.*) which is filled chiefly with tranſlations from the German, French, and Engliſh Journals, and a few pieces by the editor and his literary friends. Two numbers are publiſhed every month, each containing one hundred pages in 8vo.; and M. Lubi and Gari, printers and booksellers to the univerſity, allow five thouſand roubles to Mr Karamſin for his care and trouble as editor, beſides furniſhing all the requiſite foreign journals. Two other journals are publiſhed at Moſcow, one of them called the Political Journal, the other, Literary News of Ruſſia. The Political Journal, edited by Meſſrs Sachazky and Gabriloff, was formerly merely a tranſlation of the Courier of Altona; but ſince the year 1801, they have begun to enrich it with articles taken from Archenholz's Minerva, and Poſſelt's *Annales Politiques*. A number of this journal appears every month. The Literary News of Ruſſia, edited by the ſame Mr Sachazky, contains tranſlations from ancient and modern languages, poetical extracts &c. Two ſheets are publiſhed every week.

A letter has been publiſhed, addreſſed to Lord Pelham, by MATTHEW MARTIN, Eſq. *on the State of Mendicity in the Metropolis*, which contains much uſeful information. The whole number of beggars, in and about the metropolis, he calculates to amount to 15,288 perſons, including children, who cannot be maintained on the loweſt eſtimate at a leſs charge, on the benevolence of the metropolis, than 97 1261 10s.

The ſum of L.20,000 has been voted by Parliament towards making a *Navigable Canal* through the Highlands of Scotland, from ſea to ſea, viz. from Lochaber to the Murray Firth. The extent is fifty-nine miles, twenty-nine of which are occupied by lakes of unfathomable depth. The remaining are to be twenty feet deep, and of a proportionate breadth, ſo that frigates may paſs from the Baltic to the Britiſh Channel, and avoid all the difficulties of going round about by the Shetland and Orkney Iſles, a paſſage of fourteen days in the calmeſt weather; and which, in the windy ſeaſon, is rarely effected in leſs than three months; while, by the propoſed canal, the paſſage, in the moſt unfavourable weather, will not occupy more than twelve days, and frequently little more than half that period.

The managers of the Royal Inſtitution have determined to appropriate a part of their extenſive buildings, to the reception of a LIBRARY upon a very large ſcale. This library will be open to the public upon proper conditions. About five thouſand pounds have been already ſubſcribed for this patriotic purpoſe. The metropolis may, by this meaſure, ultimately poſſeſs a convenience, the want of which has long been felt—a library of great extent and of eaſy acceſs. Our readers will perceive from the following catalogue of the claſſes of books, into which it is propoſed that this collection ſhall be divided, that the plan is very comprehenſive, viz. 1. Britiſh Hiſtory, Biography, Antiquities, and Topography. 2. Parliamentary Hiſtory, Debates, and Reports. 3. Political Economy and Finance. 4. Military and Naval Affairs. 5. Modern Univerſal Hiſtory. 6. Ancient Univerſal Hiſtory. 7. Geography, Chronology, Voyages, and Travels. 8. Canon, Civil, Statute, and Common Law. 9. Arts, Manufactures, and Trade. 10. Natural Hiſtory. Agriculture, Gardening, and Botany. 11. Phyſic, Surgery, and Midwifery. 12. Chemiſtry 13. Mathematics, Aſtronomy, and other ſciences.

ſciences. 14. Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, and Muſic. 15. Natural Philoſophy. 16. Theology and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. 17. Greek and Roman Claſſics. 18. Engliſh, French, Italian, German, Spaniſh, and other modern Claſſics. 19. Dictionaries, Grammars, Criticiſm, and Bibliography. 20. Miſcellaneous.

Preparing for the Preſs, by WILLIAM GELL, Eſq. B.A. F.A.S. late Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, an Account of his *Travels in the Levant, Sicily, Greece, Turkey, &c.* Having ſpent a conſiderable time at Athens, this gentleman proceeded to Conſtantinople, viſited the Troad with Homer in his hand, and filled his port-folio with numerous views and plans of that celebrated ſpot. The publication of theſe drawings will, it is ſuppoſed, decide the controverſy reſpecting the exiſtence of Troy, againſt Mr Bryant, who has ſtrenuouſly contended, that it never exiſted but in the poet's fancy.

A German, of the name of SENEFELDER, has recently brought to perfection an entirely new invention, denominated *Polyautography*, for the excluſive advantages of which, in this country, a patent has been obtained by Mr P. ANDRE, of Buckingham-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare. This art conſiſts in multiplying copies of drawings without loſing, in the ſmalleſt degree, the ſpirit and delicacy of the original. The drawing to be copied, is made on a ſtone, with a pen, and a liquid reſembling Indian ink; and, by a ſimple chemical proceſs, this ſingle drawing is rendered capable of yielding an indefinite number of impreſſions.

The Peterſburgh Academy of Arts has obtained an annual grant from the Emperor of 140,000 rubles, inſtead of 60,000, which was the grant formerly allowed.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, July 18.

INSURRECTION IN IRELAND.

LORD HOBART brought down a Meſſage from his Majeſty, relative to the Inſurrection of Ireland, couched in nearly the ſame terms as that delivered in the Commons by Mr Addington, (ſee p. 150.) His Lordſhip ſtated, that as an individual who had the happineſs to be acquainted with the Noble Perſonage who fell a victim to the atrocious fury of thoſe concerned in the inſurrection in Dublin, and being deeply intereſted in the happineſs of Ireland, and the whole Britiſh Empire, he muſt ſincerely participate in the regret which his Majeſty expreſſed in acquainting their Lordſhips with the ſubject of the Meſſage which he had juſt delivered. It would, perhaps, at ſuch a criſis, be the beſt courſe to reſort to thoſe meaſures which had been found ſo effectual in the ſuppreſſion of the late rebellion in Ireland, the enactment of Martial Law, and the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act. Bills to that effect would, he had reaſon to believe, be brought up from the other Houſe that evening. He felt it his duty to ſtate, that, as far as his Majeſty's Government was hitherto informed, the rebellion was confined to the city of Dublin, and the county of Kildare.

The *Earl of Limerick* lamented, that at ſuch a period, when the united exertions of all his Majeſty's ſubjects were called for to oppoſe the common enemy, the attention of Government and Parliament ſhould be diſtracted by the rebellious movements of part of the people of that country to which he belonged. He conſidered that Miniſters, in adopting the meaſures which they propoſed, combined mercy with juſtice. His Majeſty, by his prerogative, could, in caſe of rebellion, proclaim Martial Law; but, according to the opinion of a high legal authority on ſuch an event, "the ſound of the trumpeter would drown the voice of the crier;" or, in other words, no Court of Civil Juſtice could ſit during the period Martial Law was in force. The enactment of Martial Law by Parliamentary authority was therefore an act of lenity, becauſe it limited the exerciſe of the prerogative to the peccant part of the country. He hoped that the vigour now diſplayed by Miniſters would have the effect of compleatly damping the ſpirits of the diſaffected, and preventing the further execution of their projects.

The Addreſs was Unanimouſly adopted; and an adjournment took place till eight o'clock. The Houſe being reſumed at that hour, the Bill for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus, and the Bill for the ſuppreſſion of rebellion in Ireland, were brought up from the Commons and read a firſt, ſecond, and third time, and paſſed.

Monday, Auguſt 8.

The *Earl of Suffolk* moved an Addreſs to

to his Majeſty for the formation of a Military Council, conſiſting of General Officers and others, to be conſulted by the Commander in Chief day after day, if neceſſary.

The motion was rejected.

Friday, Auguſt 12.

His Majeſty arrived in the uſual proceſſion, and being ſeated on the throne, with his crown and royal robes, the Commons, preceded by their Speaker, attended at the bar, in purſuance of a ſummons ſent by the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod.

The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons delivered a ſpeech of ſome length, in which he retraced the moſt important of the proceedings in the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament; and concluded with ſaying, that the meaſures adopted in ſo extraordinary and unparalleled a degree for the defence of the country, could not, under the direction of Divine Providence, fail of ſucceſs: and truſted that the God of Battles would go before, and humble by our arms the pride and preſumption of the enemy.

His Majeſty then delivered the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am at length enabled, by the ſtate of public buſineſs, to releaſe you from your long and laborious attendance in Parliament.

In cloſing the Seſſion, I have the utmoſt ſatisfaction in expreſſing the ſtrong ſenſe which I entertain of that zealous and unwearied regard for the welfare and honour of your country which has diſtinguiſhed all your proceedings.

During the continuance of peace, your conduct manifeſted the juſt view which you had taken of our actual ſituation, and of the dangers againſt which you were peculiarly called upon to provide; and ſince the recurrence of hoſtilities, you have diſplayed an energy and promptitude which have never been ſurpaſſed, in the means which you have ſupplied for the defence of the country, and for the vigorous proſecution of the war.

Your proceedings, in conſequence of the late treaſonable and attrocious occurrences in Ireland, will, I truſt, have the effect of preventing any further interruption of its internal tranquillity, and of convincing my loyal ſubjects in that part of the united kingdom, that they may confidently rely on that protection to which they are ſo juſtly entitled.

In the midſt of the deliberations, which were occaſioned by the immediate exigency of the times, you have not been unmindful of other objects, to which I had directed your attention; and I have great ſatisfaction in obſerving, that you have completed a ſyſtem for conſolidating the duties, and regulating the collection and management of the ſeveral branches of the revenue; and that you have adopted meaſures which are calculated to afford material accommodation to the mercantile part of the community, and to encourage and extend the navigation and commerce of my dominions.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.

I return you my particular thanks for the liberality and readineſs with which you have granted the ſupplies for the public ſervice.

It is painful to me to reflect, that the means of neceſſary exertion cannot be provided without a heavy preſſure upon my faithful people: But I cannot ſufficiently applaud that wiſdom and fortitude which have led you to overlook conſiderations of temporary convenience, for the purpoſe of preventing a large accumulation of debt during the continuance of the war. You may be aſſured that there ſhall be as ſtrict an attention to economy on my part as may be conſiſtent with thoſe preparations and exertions which will be beſt calculated to fruſtrate the deſigns and to weaken the power of the enemy, by whoſe arrogant pretenſions and reſtleſs ambition alone theſe ſacrifices have been rendered unavoidable.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am fully perſuaded that, during the ceſſation of your Parliamentary Duties, you will continue to be actuated by the ſame ſpirit which has been uniformly diſplayed in your Counſels. It will be your duty to aſſiſt in carrying into effect thoſe important meaſures which your wiſdom has matured for the Defence and Security of the Realm; and particularly to give the moſt beneficial direction to that ardour and enthuſiaſm in the cauſe of their Country which animate all claſſes of my people.

"Juſtly ſenſible of the ſtate of preeminence, in which it has pleaſed the Almighty to ſupport us, for ſo many

ages

ages, amongſt the Nations of Europe, I rely with confidence, that, under the continuance of his Divine Protection, the exertions of my brave and loyal ſubjects will prove to the enemy, and to the world, that an attempt to ſubvert the Independence, or impair the Power of this United Kingdom, will terminate in the diſgrace and ruin of thoſe by whom it may be made, and that my people will find an ample reward for all their ſacrifices, in an undiſturbed enjoyment of that Freedom and Security, which, by their Patriotiſm and Valour, they will have preſerved and ſecured to themſelves and their poſterity.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, prorogued the Parliament to the 6th of October.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thurſday, July 28.

INSURRECTION IN IRELAND.

Meſſage from the King.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* delivered the following Meſſage from his Majeſty:

GEORGE R.

His Majeſty feels the deepeſt regret in acquainting the Houſe of Commons, that a treaſonable and rebellious ſpirit of inſurrection has manifeſted itſelf in Ireland, which has been marked by circumſtances of peculiar atrocity in the city of Dublin. His Majeſty relies with perfect confidence on the wiſdom of his Parliament, that ſuch meaſures will be forthwith adopted as are beſt calculated to afford protection and ſecurity to his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects in that part of the United Kingdom, and to reſtore and preſerve general tranquillity. G. R.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, that it was impoſſible to entertain a doubt but that there muſt be in that Houſe a general participation in thoſe feelings which muſt have actuated his Majeſty in making that communication which they had juſt heard read from the Chair. Diſloyalty, Treaſon, Rebellion, if they were capable of any aggravation, muſt be greatly aggravated by the circumſtances of the preſent. It would be a ſubject of everlaſting regret and ſhame, that, at a moment when the whole body of the people of this country were united for the defence of their Country and their Liberty; when a large majority of the people of Ireland were united for the ſame purpoſe, that at ſuch a moment diſaffection and diſloyalty ſhould be manifeſted by any part of the people of Ireland. But he believed and hoped it was confined to a narrow circle. To the principal circumſtance referred to in the Addreſs, he would not refer; it was one at the contemplation of which the mind ſickened; it was one that muſt almoſt make a man feel ſhame for his country. Of the character of the noble perſon thus inhumanly murdered, he would not ſay a word; his eulogy would be beſt found in the regret of the whole body of the loyal and virtuous people of Ireland.—In the hope therefore that there would not be any difference of opinion upon the ſubject, he would now conclude with moving, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to aſſure his Majeſty, that it was with the ſtrongeſt feelings of regret and indignation that they had learnt that a ſpirit of inſurrection had broken out in Ireland. The Addreſs then proceeds to echo the words of the Meſſage, and concludes with aſſuring his Majeſty of the readineſs of the Houſe of Commons to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be beſt calculated to afford protection to the loyal ſubjects of that part of the United Kingdom.

Mr Windham ſaid, he did not riſe with an intention of giving his negative to the Addreſs, but to make ſome obſervations upon the form of their proceedings. There had been a practice which had been lately introduced, and which if it was not checked might become common, though it was completely inconſiſtent with the uſual mode of proceeding in that Houſe. The practice to which he alluded, was that of taking his Majeſty's Meſſage into conſideration, and voting an Addreſs upon it on the ſame day that it was delivered. The Right Hon. Gentleman had held out many flattering hopes about this Rebellion, and ſaid he believed it was contained within a narrow compaſs: he ſincerely hoped it was ſo, but how did it happen that Government were ſo completely unprepared as they appeared to be upon this occaſion? Why did they, in their uſual manner, withhold information from the Houſe? How did it happen that the Capital of Ireland was within an ace of being taken?—*(Some Gentlemen on the oppoſite Bench laughed.)* —He ſaid, that if any body was to be laughed at, it was not him, but Miniſters who had been taken unprepared; but this was a ſubject upon which he did

did not think laughter ought to be indulged at all. He had already ſaid, he had no objection to the terms of the addreſs, but he really thought twenty-four hours delay ought to intervene before they anſwered the Meſſage. He, however, ſhould not oppoſe agreeing to the Addreſs *pro forma*.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, it was moſt ſingular, that at ſuch a criſis as the preſent the Right Hon. Gentleman ſhould wiſh for delay, merely for a *point of form*. No man in the Houſe exclaimed more loudly than he did, if he thought an hour was loſt on occaſions that he thought urgent, and ſurely no occaſion could be more urgent than the preſent. He begged to aſk, What effect would it have in Ireland if the Houſe ſhould, after receiving ſuch a Meſſage, immediately adjourn to the next day, when thouſands of people were anxiouſly looking in that Country to the manner in which this ſubject would be taken up by the Legiſlature of the United Kingdom; what would they ſay if they found that the Houſe quietly adjourned for 24 hours? The Right Hon. Gentleman, who had never of late ſuffered any opportunity to eſcape him if making an attack upon his Majeſty's Miniſters, now reproached them with neglecting the Loyal People of Ireland. He ſtated that the Capital was within an ace of being taken; he wiſhed to know where the Right Hon. Gentleman got that information? He hoped and truſted that nothing of the kind was the caſe. But even if it was, the Right Hon. Gentleman muſt be aware that he was communicating the moſt diſcouraging intelligence to the loyal People of Ireland. Could any thing tend more ſtrongly to encourage Sedition and Treaſon, than to tell the diſſaffected in Ireland, that ſuch was their numbers and power, that they were within an ace of taking poſſeſſion of the Capital of Ireland? If ſuch was the caſe, could there be a ſtronger reaſon againſt delay? Let the Right Hon. Gentleman, at a proper time, call for what information he pleaſed, but he hoped that at preſent the Houſe would, without further delay, agree to the Motion.

Lord Hawkesbury ſaid, the Hon. Gentleman, Mr Windham, never omitted any opportunity of making a perſonal attack upon his Majeſty's Miniſters, and he had ſtated that his conduct upon this occaſion, in refuſing information was conformable to their uſual conduct. He in the moſt poſitive manner denied the inſinuation of the Right Hon. Gentleman; he challenged him, he dared him to the proof of his aſſertion. He called upon the Right Hon. Gentleman to ſtate the grounds upon which he made ſuch an aſſertion. He recollected the time when the Right Hon. Gentleman voted for Addreſſes, and even on the paſſing of Bills on the ſame day that a meſſage was delivered, and he knew very well what was the language which the Right Hon. Gentleman would have held to any body who had then propoſed a delay of 24 hours. Upon theſe occaſions, however, the Right Hon. Gentleman would conſent to paſs a Bill in all its ſtages in one day; he then felt none of thoſe qualms about Order, which now appeared to diſturb him ſo much. Now, however, when ſedition and rebellion broke out, in an inſtance if poſſible more dreadful, more infamous than ever, now the Right Hon. Gentleman had become an Advocate for a ſtrict adherence to points of form, whatever might be the conſequence. When this moſt reſpectable Magiſtrate in Ireland, both from his ſituation and his character, had been attacked and barbarouſly murdered, were they to decline taking any meaſures upon a point of form? Were they to wait till a few more murders were committed, before they adopted any deciſive meaſures upon the ſubject? The Right Honourable Gentleman had by his Speech on this occaſion, done one evil, which it was not in his power to repair, becauſe he had prevented this meaſure from being paſſed with general approbation. If one voice, if one feeling, if one ſpirit was ever neceſſary upon any occaſion, it was at the preſent moment, and under the preſent circumſtances.

Mr *Windham* explained. He ſaid he had not given any oppoſition to the Addreſs.

The queſtion was put on the Addreſs, and agreed to *Unanimouſly*.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then brought up a copy of the Proclamation iſſued by the Lord Lieutenant on Sunday laſt. The Proclamation having been read,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, the Houſe would obſerve, by the Proclamation which had juſt been read, that the outrages which had taken place, were,

were, in the opinion of the Lord Lieutenant, the result of a dangerous conſpiracy againſt his Majeſty's Government. He was fully aware that he would not be intitled to propoſe the meaſures which he intended, were that not the caſe. An Hon. Gentleman had ſaid, that rebellion ought to be met by the bayonet, he ſaid ſo too; at the ſame time he wiſhed to meet it with law, and he wiſhed alſo to ſeize the perſons of all ſuſpected of treaſon. Although this was a moſt grievous meaſure, it was one of the moſt imperious, and commanding neceſſity.—The meaſure he intended firſt to propoſe, and he propoſed it with regret, was, wherever perſons were found in rebellion, power ſhould be given to the Lord Lieutenant to order them to be tried by *Courts-Martial*. If the Houſe ſhould adopt ſuch a Bill, he meant to follow it up with another, ſuſpending the operation of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, for this reaſon—a power would be given of arreſting all thoſe ſuſpected of treaſonable practices, who would not be conſigned to trial by the Military Tribunals.

He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for ſuppreſſing the rebellion in Ireland, and for the protection of the perſons and property of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects there.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill *Unanimouſly*.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up the Bill, which was read a firſt and ſecond time and committed. The report was received, and the Bill read a third time and paſſed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then brought up a Bill ſuſpending the *Habeas Corpus* in Ireland for a time to be limited.

The Bill alſo went thro' all its ſtages *Unanimouſly*, and was ordered to the Lords.

Wednesday Auguſt 10.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Mr Sheridan moved that the Thanks of the Houſe be given to the ſeveral Corps of Volunteers and Yeomanry of the United Kingdom, for the promptitude and zeal with which they have come forward, in the preſent moment, in its defence.

The motion was put and agreed to *nem. con.* as was alſo,

"That the Speaker ſhould communicate this vote to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to the Magiſtrates and Lieutenants of the different counties." And,

"That a return be made out of the numbers and names of all the volunteers who ſhould enter, and be approved of by his Majeſty, between this and the next Seſſion of Parliament, to be inſcribed on the journals, and tranſmitted as a patriotic example to poſterity."

Monthly Regiſter for *Auguſt* 1803.

IRELAND.

By the LORD LIEUTENANT *and* COUNCIL *of* IRELAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

HARDWICKE,

WHEREAS it has become neceſſary to uſe the moſt ſpeedy and effectual means to put an end to the rebellious inſurrections which have broken out, and have been attended with the moſt daring and flagrant outrages:

We, the Lord Lieutenant, have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Privy Council, to give orders, and we have accordingly given the moſt poſitive orders to the officers commanding his Majeſty's forces, to exert the utmoſt energy for that purpoſe, and accordingly to attack and diſperſe all aſſemblies of armed rebels, wherever they may be found, and to do Military Execution upon all ſuch rebels as they ſhall find in arms.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 25th of July 1803.

Signed by the Lord Chancellor, and the other members of the Privy Council.

DUBLIN, *July* 30.

Several perſons, ſuppoſed to be implicated in the preſent conſpiracy, have been

been arreſted, and after examination before the Privy Council, been committed for trial. Amongſt theſe have been perſons of the names of Hickſon, Hart, Ruſſel, Mr Holmes (a barriſter, and brother in-law of Emmet the Director, who was pardoned and ſent to Fort-George,) Murphy, of Thomas-ſtreet, in whoſe houſe the traitor Lord E. Fitzgerald was concealed in 1798, and in whoſe poſſeſſion a rebel uniform was diſcovered; a publican in High-ſtreet, named Rourke, who appears to have been wounded on Saturday laſt, and is ſaid to be identified as the murderer of Lord Kilwarden; J. Troy, a clerk in the office of the Dublin Evening Poſt, and many others of leſſer note.

On Thurſday evening a Proclamation was iſſued by the Lord Lieutenant and Council, for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus Act, and prohibiting the departure of any perſons from the country without a proper paſſport.

July 28. Some perſons of reſpectable rank in life were this morning arreſted in this city, upon very ſerious charges; they are now under examination at the Caſtle. They are connected with ſome of the principal actors in the rebellion of 1798, who were ſo impolitically pardoned, and have been ever ſince inſtigating the people to rebellion.

Aug. 9. Yeſterday morning, Mr Juſtice Drury arreſted in his houſe in Camden-ſtreet, Mr Roſs M'Cann, a gentleman very generally known in this city. All his papers, &c. were ſealed up, and Mr M'Cann himſelf conveyed to the priſon of Kilmainham. Mr M'Cann holds the very lucrative office of land-waiter on the Cuſtomhouſe Quay. He had been previouſly Secretary to the Whig Club, and has been of late agent and principal manager of Mr Grattan's affairs.

The flight of the younger Emmet has been traced to Howth, from whence he embarked on the 1ſt inſt. in a ſmall veſſel which waited at a diſtance to convey him from Ireland.

Many men of good property are become inhabitants of our priſons, which are well guarded. Among theſe are the two Drinanes, one of whom is ſaid to be worth one hundred thouſand pounds. Simon Donovan, and Todd Jones, of the North; Callanan and his ſon, of Clognakelly; Mr Buck, from the Weſt, who has been for ſome time agent to Arthur O'Connor; and a Mr Finn. In conſequence of one of the parties having turned King's evidence, the Drinanes have been handcuffed.

A reward of One Thouſand Pounds is offered for the apprehenſion of Thomas Ruſſel, late of the 64th regiment of foot, who lately circulated a rebellious proclamation through the Province of Ulſter.

The magiſtracy of Dublin have adopted a plan which, if ſtrictly executed, muſt prevent all further inſurrection. The city is now to be divided into fifty diſtricts, and the ſuperintendance of each is to be intruſted to a committee of the principal inhabitants, who are bound to keep regiſters of the number, quality, occupation, and the viſible means of livelihood of the occupiers and lodgers. Theſe committees are made reſponſible for the peace of their reſpective diſtricts, and they are to hold direct and frequent communications with Government. Each diſtrict is to be defended by *Cheveux de Frieze*, to prevent ſurprize from pikemen. The Royal Exchange and Market-houſe will be converted into barracks.

The rebels when they attacked the amiable and much-lamented Lord Kilwarden's carriage, dragged out his Lordſhip and nephew, but told Miſs Wolfe they would not injure her. She, poor creature, ſcreamed out and fled, ſhe knew not whither, but at laſt reached the Caſtle, ran into the guard-houſe, where ſhe fell on the floor, exclaiming, "They are murdering my father in Thomas Street!" It was twenty minutes before any aſſiſtance could be ſent. By this time both Lord Kilwarden and his nephew were cruelly butchered by the ſavage banditti, who, when they intreated for mercy, pierced them with their pikes!

Lord Kilwarden was diſtinguiſhed for his abilities, and for his humane and mild diſpoſition, and the ſuavity of his manners. As the inſurrection was expected, it was thought he might be of uſe, and he was ſent for by Government from his country ſeat, when he was met on his arrival in Dublin, and butchered in cold-blood by theſe inhuman ſavages. He was Attorney-General during the ſtormy period of the rebellion, and conducted himſelf, as he has ever done, with firmneſs tempered with mercy. He was a Nobleman of large fortune, and

and nephew to Theobald Wolfe, Esq. one of the firſt Law Officers in Ireland, who ſuperintended his education, and left him 50,000l. at his death. Lord Kilwarden was moderate in his politics, upright as a Judge, polite as a gentleman, hoſpitable as a man of fortune, and the judge alſo and patron of men of letters.

A young officer of the 9th infantry, who, upon the firſt alarm, had, with a party of the barrack diviſion, proceeded to ſcour Bridgefoot-ſtreet, obſerved in a narrow lane in that neighbourhood, a car and hackney-coach ſtanding; he ſearched the car and found it laden with ammunition, which he inſtantly ſent under an eſcort to the barracks; he then proceeded to examine the coach, from which unluckily a perſon eſcaped; but, on entering the houſe, Lieut. Coltman (for that is the name of the gentleman to whom this city owes ſo much) diſcovered in the upper ſtorey a falſe partition, which being opened, diſcloſed a depot of arms, ammunition, and clothing for a rebel army, to an extent almoſt incredible, the number of pikes alone was ſeventeen thouſand, of ball cartridge thirty thouſand, and of green uniforms faced with white, ſeveral hundred. In the hackney coach were found nearly three reams of a proclamation from the Proviſional Government to the people of Ireland, which, in wickedneſs, abſurdity, and barbarity, exceeds even that of the Sheares' in 1798.

ENGLAND.

CAPTURE OF ST LUCIA.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *July* 30.

Downing-Street, July 30.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from Lieut.-General Grinfield, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's troops in the Windward and Leeward Caribbee Iſlands, by the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department:

St Lucia, June 22, 1803.

MY LORD,

It is with ſatisfaction I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that this day the fortreſs of Morne Fortunee was carried by aſſault, and the Iſland of St Lucia is in conſequence unconditionally reſtored to the Britiſh Government.

I have to ſtate to your Lordſhip, that in conſequence of his Majeſty's order, ſignified to me in your letter, dated the 16th of May, and received on the 14th inſt. which I immediately communicated to Commodore Hood, he arrived at Barbadoes on the 17th; the troops, ſtores, &c. were on board, or embarked on the 19th; ſailed on the 20th. On the 21ſt, at day-break, they were off the north end of St Lucia, in the courſe of the day the greateſt part of the troops were diſembarked in Choque Bay; about half paſt five, the outpoſts of the enemy were driven in, the town of Caſtries taken, and a ſummons was ſent to the Commander of the troops of the French Republic.

In conſequence of the refuſal of Brigade General Nogues to accede to any terms, and the expectation of approaching rains, it became neceſſary to get poſſeſſion of the Morne with as little delay as poſſible. It was therefore determined, this morning, to attack the fortreſs by aſſault, which was done accordingly at four o'clock, and it was carried in about half an hour, and with leſs loſs, conſidering the reſiſtance, than could have been expected; but the loſs has been chiefly among the higher ranks of officers, and thoſe the moſt truly valuable; but it is yet to be hoped moſt of them will recover, for the real benefit of his Majeſty's ſervice.

I cannot omit a circumſtance which reflects ſo much credit, as well on the Britiſh nation, as on the conduct of the ſoldiers actually employed, that, notwithſtanding the ſevere and ſpirited reſiſtance of the French troops, yet, no ſooner were the works carried by aſſault, and the oppoſition no longer exiſted, than every idea of animoſity appeared to ceaſe, and not a French ſoldier was either killed or wounded.

The return of the killed and wounded is herewith incloſed, which, excepting the number of Officers of high rank, is not equal to what might have been expected, and, by far, leſs than it would have been, in all probability, had a formal inveſtment of the Fortreſs taken place.

Theſe Diſpatches will be delivered to your Lordſhip by my Aid du Camp Captain Weir, to whom I beg leave to refer to your Lordſhip for any information you may require.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing of the Troops in the Aſſault and Capture

Capture of the Fortress of Morne Fortunée, in the Island of St. Lucia, in the morning of the 22d June 180..

Royal Military Artificers.—1 ſerjeant, killed.

2d Battalion Royals.—1 ſerjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 Field Officer, 1 Captain, 2 ſerjeants, 43 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file miſſing.

64th Regiment.—1 ſerjeant, 5 rank and file killed; 2 Field Officers, 1 Captain, 1 ſubaltern, 2 ſerjeants, 31 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file, miſſing.

64th Ditto— 1 Drummer miſſing.

3d Weſt India Regiment.—1 ſerjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 ſubalterns, 23 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file miſſing.

Staff.—1 Field Officer, wounded.

Total.—4 ſerjeants, 16 rank and file, killed; 4 Field Officers, 2 Captains, 3 ſubalterns, 4 ſerjeants, 97 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer, 7 rank and file, miſſing.

Officers Wounded

2d Battalion Royals.—Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald, ſeverely; Captain Chaloner, ſeverely.

54th Regiment.—Lieut.-Colonel Pakenham, ſeverely; Major Sir George Richardſon, Captain Galway, Lieutenant Frederick Rowan, ſlightly.

3d Weſt India Regiment.—Lieutenant Moultrie, ſlightly; Enſign Fagan, ſlightly.

Staff.—Lieut.-Colonel Morden, Deputy Adjutant General, ſeverely.

N. B. Hoſpital Mate Heynes, attached to 3d Weſt India Regiment, ſeverely wounded, not included above.

(Signed) W. TATUM, Capt. Aſſiſt. Adjutant General.

Admiralty-Office, July 30, 1803.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Hood, to Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. dated on board the Centaur, in Choc Bay, St. Lucia, 22d June 1803.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on my arrival at Barbadoes on the 17th, late in the evening, having conſulted Lieut.-Colonel Grinfield with reſpect to the intended co-operations of the army and navy, I inſtantly took meaſures to prevent further ſupplies being thrown into St Lucia, (the ſhips on this ſervice, under the orders of Captain O'Brien, of the Emerald, made ſome captures of trading veſſels,) and every diſpoſition was ſettled for embarking the troops and light artillery on board the ſhips of war, and the neceſſary ſtores, &c. in ſmall veſſels for the expedition; by great exertions the whole was effected on the 20th, and the arrangements completed: the Lieutenant-General having embarked with the troops, I put to ſea with the ſhips Centaur, Courageux, Argo, Chicheſter, Hornet, and Cyane; was joined the next morning by the Emerald and Oſprey, having Brigadier-General Prevoſt on board, and were all anchored by 11 o'clock in the Bay.

There being a ſtrong breeze the boats of the ſquadron had a heavy pull with the Firſt Diviſion of the Army, compoſed of the 2d Battalion of the Royals, and two field-pieces, under the command of Brigadier-General Brereton; but, by the great energy and excellent diſpoſition made by Capt. Hallowell, were landed in good order about two P. M. and by the perſeverance of every Officer and man employed in landing the remainder of the troops, the Lieutenant-General was enabled to make an early arrangement for the attack on that very important and ſtrong poſt, Morne Fornée, where the force of the enemy was aſſembled, which, on the Commandant refuſing to give up when ſummoned, was ordered to be attacked with that deciſion and promptitude which has always been the characteriſtic mark of Lieut.-General Grinfield, and carried by ſtorm at half-paſt four this morning, with the ſuperior bravery which has ever diſtinguiſhed the Britiſh ſoldier; this placed the Colony completely in our poſſeſſion.

To Captain Hallowell's merit it is impoſſible for me to give additional encomium, as it is ſo generally known; but I muſt beg leave to ſay, on this expedition, his activity could not be exceeded; and by his friendly advice I have obtained the moſt effectual aid to this ſervice, for which he has been a volunteer, and, after the final diſembarkation, proceeded on with the ſeamen to co-operate with the Army. The marines of the ſquadron, by deſire of the Lieutenant-General, were landed and ordered to take poſt near Gros Ilet, to prevent ſupplies being thrown into Pigeon Iſland, which, on the fall of Morne Fortunée, was delivered up.

We

We are already occupied in re-embarking troops and other neceſſary ſervice for future operations.

Captain Littlehales (of this ſhip) is charged with the diſpatch, whoſe aſſiduity and attention I with much ſatisfaction acknowledge, will be able to give their Lordſhips any further information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SAM. HOOD.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Monday, Aug. 15.

Downing-Street, Aug. 15.

SURRENDER OF TOBAGO.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received by the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, from Lieutenant-General Grinfield, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's troops in the Windward and Leeward Iſlands.

Scarborough, Tobago, July 1, 1803.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to report to your Lordſhip, the ſurrender, by capitulation, of the Fort of Scarborough, and the reſtoration of the Iſland of Tobago to the Britiſh Government. I have the ſatisfaction to add, that this event appears to be received by the colony, the inhabitants of which are almoſt entirely Britiſh, with the livelieſt ſenſe of gratitude.

The circumſtances which led to this fortunate and valuable conqueſt, were as follow: On the 25th, Commodore Hood, with the fleet and troops, ſailed from St Lucia, and yeſterday, at day-break, we made this Iſland. About five o'clock in the afternoon, having landed the greater part of the troops, the two leading columns marched for Scarborough, and meeting with no oppoſition in the defiles of St Mary's, advanced to Mount Grace, from which place I ſent a ſummons to the Commandant-General Berthier, who returned an anſwer by propoſing terms of capitulation, which were finally ſettled about four this morning, and at 11 poſſeſſion of the fortreſs was given to the Britiſh forces; the French garriſon marching out with the honours of war, and laying down their arms, after paſſing the guard of honour, under the orders of Brigadier-General Picton.

The fort having ſurrendered without reſiſtance, I can only ſpeak, in general terms, of the excellent diſcipline and good conduct of the Officers and ſoldiers in this expedition; there is no doubt, had the French garriſon been ſufficiently ſtrong to have hazarded reſiſtance, they would have met with as obſtinate an attack as was experienced by the garriſon of Morne Fortunée.

It is impoſſible for me to ſay too much in praiſe of the co-operation of the navy. The troops are in the higheſt degree indebted to Commodore Hood, for the accommodation afforded to them on board, and to the judicious arrangements and executions in the embarking and diſembarkation of them by Captain Hallowell.

Captain Draper, my Aid-de-Camp and Secretary, returning to England, will have the honour to deliver this diſpatch to your Lordſhip; I beg leave to recommend him to your notice, as an intelligent, diligent, and active Officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. GRINFIELD, Lieut.-Gen.

Tobago, June 30, 1803.

The forces of his Britannic Majeſty, now landed in this iſland, being ſo ſuperior to thoſe of the French Republic, that reſiſtance will only prove an unneceſſary profuſion of the lives of men.

The ſuperiority of the Britiſh naval force over that of the French in thoſe ſeas muſt preclude the hope of ſuccour.

The Commanders of the Britiſh army and navy being fully ſenſible of their decided ſuperiority, ſo fully evinced on the 22d inſtant, by the capture of Morne Fortunée, in the iſland of St Lucia, by aſſault, offer to the French Commanding Officer to accede to any reaſonable propoſals for the immediate ſurrender of this Iſland, as he may think proper to offer, promiſing only, that the garriſon muſt ſurrender priſoners of war, to be conveyed to Europe, and that all the public property is to be at the diſpoſal of the captors.

The Officer who will have the honour to deliver this, is to wait one hour, and no longer, for an anſwer.

W. GRINFIELD, Lieut.-Gen.
SAMUEL HOOD.

[Here follows the capitulation, by which all the artillery and military ſtores were delivered up to his Britannic Majeſty. The garriſon were allowed to march out with the honours of war, and to be ſent to France with their goods and

and effects, within a month, at the expence of Britannic Majeſty.]

The Captain General Cæſar Berthier, ſhall take to him the William and Jenny merchant ſhips to tranſport the French troops and ſailors to France, as well as the property of the Captain General; and that proper paſſports ſhall be furniſhed for the purpoſe, and for ſailing under the French flag with a cartel; and all other veſſels are to be conſidered under the regulations and orders of the Britiſh Commander in Chief.

Return of the French Troops and Sailors in Fort Scarborough, in the Iſland of Tobago, at the time of its Surrender to the Britiſh Forces, on the 1ſt July 1803.

3 Captains, 2 Serjeant-Majors, 8 Serjeants, 16 Corporals, 73 Grenadiers, 9 Drummers, 120 Sailors.—Total, 228. The General and Staff Officers not included.

(Signed) C. LUXEMBOURG, Capitaine-Commandant.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 15. 1801.

Captain Hallowell of his Majeſty's ſhip the Argo arrived this morning at the Admiralty with a diſpatch from Commodore Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, to Sir Evan Nepean, Baronet, dated the 1ſt of July, of which the following is a copy:

Centaur, Great Courland Bay, Tobago, 1ſt July 1803.

SIR,

Having ſailed from St Lucia on the even of the 25th of laſt month, accompanied by the Centaur, Argo, Ulyſſes, Chicheſter, and Hornet, with Lieutenant-General Grinfield and troops for the attack of Tobago embarked on board, and ſeveral ſmall ordnance and proviſion veſſels, we arrived off the iſland yeſterday forenoon, and were joined by his Majeſty's ſhips Venus and Port Mahon, neither of which having troops, I directed Captain Graves to anchor cloſe to the battery on the Eaſt point of Courland Bay, and commenced the attack, that the firſt diviſion of the army (compoſed of two companies of the 64th regiment, and five companies of the 3d Weſt India regiment, commanded by Brigadier-General Picton, and conducted by Captain Hallowell of the Argo) might be covered in proceeding to land in the Bay, and Capt. Nevil to run in with the Port Mahon cloſe to the back of the battery to cover the landing: And as ſoon as the two companies of the 64th were in the boats, I bore up with the Centaur with an intention of ſupporting the ſhip and ſloop; but the ſteady and judicious conduct of theſe Officers in the execution of this ſervice, was ſo completely effective, that the battery was ſoon ſilenced by the fire of the Venus, and the Port Mahon drove them from the bank, landed and took poſſeſſion without any loſs, by which the troops were diſembarked unmoleſted.

From the ſuperior energy of Lieut.-Gen. Grinfield, the rapid movements of the army were ſuch as to cauſe General Cæſar Berthier to propoſe for the ſurrender of the fort of Scarborough the ſame evening, and the articles of capitulation, were completed by half paſt 4 this morning.

I ſhould do great injuſtice to the Lieut.-General, and the ſeveral Officers and ſoldiers under his command, if I did not mention the moſt cordial good underſtanding which has ſubſiſted between us during the whole of our operations, as I ſhould alſo do to the ſeveral Captains, Officers, petty officers, ſeamen, and Royal Marines of the ſeveral ſhips, for their unremitted attention and good conduct.

The Royal Marines, and a body of Seamen, were landed to co-operate with the Army, under the command of Capt. Hallowell; and it is ſcarcely neceſſary for me to add, his zeal and exertions were equally conſpicuous as on the late expedition to St Lucia. He is charged with this diſpatch, and will give their Lordſhips any further information they may deſire on the ſubject. I am, &c.

SAM. HOOD.

Downing Street. Aug. 15.

The following returns of Troops taken at St. Lucia, together with the General Orders iſſued by Lieutenant-General Grinfield upon that occaſion, have been received by this opportunity.

Return of French Priſoners taken at the Conqueſt of the Iſland of St Lucia, on the 22d of June 1803, by the Troops under the Command of Lieut-General William Grinfield.

1 Brigadier-General, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 10 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 12 Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon Major, 1 Surgeon, 1 Aſſiſtant-Surgeon, 15 Ser-

13 Serjeant Majors, 77 Serjeants, 74 Corporals, 18 Drummers, 402 Privates, 11 Women, 9 Children, Total, 643

N. B. One hundred and ſixteen of the Priſoners included in the Total are returned Sick.

Taken from the Prefect's Return,
Wm. TATUM, Capt. Aſſiſt. Adjutant-General.

[*Here end the Gazettes.*]

Lancaſhire, according to the Return made to the Lord Lieutenant of the County under the National Defence Bill, contains 112,697 men capable of bearing arms, 102,323 incapable; 4166 men willing to ſerve on horſeback; 12,055 willing to ſerve with, and provide firelocks; 25,988 to be provided with arms; 18,081 pioneers, &c.; 13,410 guides, overſeers to drive cattle, &c.; 238 who will ſupply each a four-horſe waggon, with drivers; 222 ditto of three horſes; 975 with carts and three horſes; 2538 ditto, with two horſes; 1399 ditto various; 24,450 tons of barges, with numerous ovens; 170 mills, &c. &c. The Live Stock in the County compriſes 648 oxen, 95,527 cows, 578 young cattle and colts; 80,972 ſheep and goats, 30,982 pigs, 5474 riding horſes, and 26,659 draught horſes.

SHEERNESS, *Aug.* 1.

Late on Saturday night arrived at this port in the Jackal gun-brig, Capt. David Milne, and about 150 of the Seine's crew, loſt on a ſand bank on the 21ſt of July on the coaſt of Holland, occaſioned by the ignorance or obſtinacy of the pilots, there being two on board; the reſt of his people were diſtributed in Admiral Thornborough's ſquadron off the Texel. Capt. Milne, after every effort (on his own part and that of his crew) that could ſuggeſt itſelf to a ſeaman's mind, to get his ſhip off, was at length obliged to ſet her on fire, to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands, who were preparing gun-boats to attack and take poſſeſſion of her. It is a pleaſure to relate, that not a ſingle life was loſt in this unfortunate buſineſs, though the ſea ran very high, while Capt. Milne, who laſt quitted his ſhip, ſaw the people removed to two ſmall neutrals which he fortunately ſecured before he ſet the ſhip on fire, and which they ſaw burn down to the water's edge. The crew, during their unparalleled exertions to ſave and get off the ſhip, and afterwards, obſerved the moſt high and praiſeworthy ſtate of diſcipline. They loſt moſt of their clothes and baggage.

SHEERNESS, *Aug.* 5.

Yeſterday Captain Milne, late of La Seine, together with his Officers and crew, were tried by Court-Martial, for the loſs of that Ship on the Coaſt of Holland on the 21ſt of July laſt, when they were moſt Honourably Acquitted; but both Pilots, for there were two on board, were ſentenced to two years impriſonment in the Marſhalſea, to be mu ct of all their pay, and to have their badges as pilots taken from them.

Immediately after Capt. Milne's trial, the Maſter of his Majeſty's bomb the Perſeus, commanded by Capt. Melhuiſh, was brought before the ſame Court, for diſobedience of orders, and diſmiſſed only with a reprimand.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

July 28. The arch of the new bridge over the water of Kilmarnock was completed. This bridge is in the line of one of the new ſtreets to be opened through the town, under the management of Commiſſioners, authorized by Act of Parliament.

July 29. After delivering an inaugural diſcourſe in the Public Hall, the Rev. Dr William Taylor, miniſter of the High Church in Glaſgow, was, on the King's Commiſſion, admitted by the Faculty of the College, to be Principal of that Univerſity.

Auguſt 11. At the examination by the Magiſtrates of this city, of the young gentlemen attending the High School, as to their proficiency in Writing, a handſome Medal, given by Mr M'Kean, the Writing-Maſter, was delivered by the Lord Provoſt, to Maſter James Saunders Robertſon, eldeſt ſon of Mr James Robertſon, writer to the ſignet.

Auguſt 12. The annual examination of the High School of Edinburgh took place. The young gentlemen in the different claſſes went through their exerciſes in a manner that did great honour to themſelves and their maſters. The Gold Medal, the gift of Colonel Peter Murray, was adjudged to Maſter Arbuthnot,

Arbuthnot, Dux of the higheſt claſs.—Inſcription,

On the one ſide:—ALEX. ARBUTHNOT, *Fuero optimo Merito, Condiſcipulorum* Duci.
Ad. MDCCCIII.

On the other ſide:—*Præmium* MURRÆANUM, *In Schola* EDINBURGENSI.

August 18. A call was moderated to the Rev. Mr Anderſon, miniſter of the College Church, to be one of the miniſters of the Old Greyfriars, in room of the late Dr Erſkine. The Rev. Mr Duncan, of Ratho, preached and preſided.

Aug. 25. A cauſe of general importance was determined by the Juſtices of Peace of the county of Haddington, A complaint being brought at the inſtance of the maſter againſt John Paxton, employed at the harveſt, for refuſing to work after ſix o'clock in the evening and leaving the harveſt rig, notwithſtanding expreſs orders to the contrary, a little after that hour. It appeared from the admiſſion of the defender, that he had entered into a combination with the other perſons employed with him at the harveſt, to leave off work at a certain hour, which they accordingly did for one evening, but upon being challenged, they all continued at work till looſed by the overſeer, except John Paxton, who left the harveſt rig a ſecond time a little after ſix. The Juſtices found, that by the uſage of the county, for time immemorial, perſons employed in the harveſt work were bound to enter at ſun-riſe and continue till ſun-ſet; that the conduct of the ſaid John Paxton was highly illegal and unwarrantable; and therefore inflicted a ſmall fine, beſide the expences of proceſs, committed him to priſon for a certain period, and until the fine and expences were paid.

August 30. This day there were 300 bolls of Oatmeal in Edinburgh market, which ſold from 18s. to 18s. 6d. per boll. Retail prices per peck of beſt Oatmeal, 1s. 3d.; Second, 1s. 2½d. There were alſo 29 bolls of Peaſe and Barley Meal, which ſold from 12s. 6d. to 13s. per boll. Retail prices per peck, 11d. to 11½d.

Price of Potatoes in Edinburgh market, One Shilling the peck.

BIRTHS.

At Lieweny, Viſcounteſs Kirkwall, a ſon and heir.

The Lady of Sir John Sinclair of Ulbſter Bart. M. P. a daughter.

The Lady of Lord Ellenborough, a ſon, being her tenth child.

At London, the Lady of Captain Elphinſtone, Royal Navy, a daughter.

Aug. 1. The Lady of Colonel Burnet, a daughter, at Inverneſk.

4. At Auchmacoy, Mrs Buchan of Auchmacoy, a daughter

15. Mrs Turner, of Turner Hall, a ſon, at Turner Hall.

17. The Lady of the Hon. Archibald Macdonald, Charlotte-ſquare, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

At Barnes, Colonel William Dalrymple, to Lady Andrews, widow of the late Sir Joſeph Andrews, Bart. of Shaw-place.

At London, Mr Day, Solicitor, to Miſs Mary French, daughter of the late Provoſt French, of Glaſgow.

At London, Captain Alex. Francis Baillie of the Royal Navy, to Mrs Elizabeth Gordon, of Edinburgh.

Mr Ogilvie, of Cock-Foſter, near Barnet, to Mrs Rae, of Edinburgh

August 1. Dr J. Stoddart, his Majeſty's Advocate for the Admiralty at Malta, to Miſs Iſabella Moncrieff, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Sir H. Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart.

2. At Edinburgh, Mr William Wilſon, writer, to Miſs Cecilia Gardiner daughter of Mr John Gardiner, merchant in London.

4 At his Grace the Duke of Hamilton's houſe, in Groſvenor place, London, the Right Hon. Lady Suſan Hamilton, to Lord Viſcount Fincaſtle.

8. At the Earl of Eglinton's, Eaglesham, Hugh Hamilton, Eſq; of Pinmore, to Miſs Ritchie, eldeſt daughter of the late James Ritchie, Eſq; of Buſbie.

—. At Govan-hill, Mr Hugh Man writer in Glaſgow, to Miſs Iſabella Dixon, daughter of William Dixon, Eſq. of Palace Craig.

—. James Scott, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Iſabella Stirling, daughter of John Stirling, Eſq; of Tillichewen.

—. At Craigton, William Stirling, Eſq. merchant, Glaſgow, to Miſs Margaret Hamilton Ritchie, daughter of the late James Ritchie, Eſq of Buſbie.

9. At Paiſley, Mr Angus Leitch, Supervifor of Exciſe at Forfar, to Miſs Giles Campbell, Paiſley.

16. Mr James Wyld, Merchant, Leith, to Miſs Marion Stodart, eldeſt daughter of Robert Stodart, Eſq. of Ormiſton-Hill.

20. By ſpecial licence, Sir Charles Douglas,

Douglas, Bart. to Lady Caroline Montagu, third daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh, at his Grace's ſeat near Richmond.

DEATHS.

The Earl of Briſtol, Biſhop of Derby, at Rome, in his 75th year.

Alexander Hope, Eſq; of Queen-ſtreet, London.

At Chatham, Miſs Hope, eldeſt daughter of Commiſſioner Hope.

At London, Mr William Woodfall, many years a celebrated Reporter of Parliamentary debates.

At Calcutta, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Wood.

At Dorking, Surry, aged 76, John Hoole, Eſq; well known in the literary world as the tranſlator of the works of Taſſo and Arioſto.

The celebrated Dr Troil, Archbiſhop of Upſal. His account of his voyage to Iceland, in company with Meſſrs. Banks and Solander, is well known.

At St Swithin's, Norwich, Mrs Franklin, aged 107.

The Rev. Mr Denſham, of Petersfield—His death was occaſioned by an accident from a whiſky; part of the harneſs broke, and the horſe ran away, and violently entering the inyard, threw him out and fractured his ſkull.

At Cromer, in conſequence of being thrown from a curricle, in which ſhe was riding with her brother, the beautiful and accompliſhed Mrs Gregory, daughter of the late —— Soffield, Eſq; of Norwich.

At London, the Lady of Sir Charles Mitchell.

At Kingſton, Jamaica, John Nicholl, Eſq. (a native of Dundee), Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, and Superintendant of Artillery.

At Glaſgow, Mrs Brown, wife of Alexander Brown, Eſq; merchant.

At Hoxton, Mrs Hunter, Relict of the late Henry Hunter, of London Wall, D.D.

At Demerara, in January laſt, Hugh Niven, Eſq; late merchant in Glaſgow.

At Madras, on the 14th of February laſt, James Hope Baillie, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of the Hon. Lord Polkemmet.

July 12. At Paiſley, in an advanced age, Mr John Smith, ſen. manufacturer, and late one of the Magiſtrates.

16. At Jerſey, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis M'Kenzie, of the 81ſt Regiment.

17. At his houſe in Aldermanbury, London, Mr James Thomſon, late of Aberdeen.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr Charles Dickſon, late bookſeller.

July 23. At Murray's-hall, near Stirling, Miſs Cecilia Cumming, ſiſter of the late Sir John Cumming.

24. Mr James Drybrough, Brewer in Edinburgh, much regretted.

25. At Kilmarnock, Miſs Janet Muir, eldeſt daughter of Mr William Muir, junr Merchant.

27. At Woodhead, in her Nineteenth year, Miſs Nancy Addiſon, youngeſt daughter of Mr Charles Addiſon, Borrowſtounneſs.

28. At Burntsfield Links, Miſs Flora Munro, daughter of the late Major John Munro, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

— Thomas Buchannan of Bequhan, Eſq. writer in Glaſgow.

Aug. 3. At Chriſtianbank, Mr John Murray, ſecond ſon of the late Daniel Murray, Eſq. of Overdurdy.

—. The Lady of Sir Hugh Monro of Fowlis. She went to her uſual place in the Bay of Cromarty, to bathe, taking three of her ſervant maids along with her; and, as was always her practice, a ſervant was placed at a conſiderable diſtance to prevent any perſon from paſſing that way while ſhe was bathing. Mr Findlater, a merchant, coming near where the ſervant was placed, was alarmed by loud cries and ſhrieks, and inſiſted on going forward to ſee what was the cauſe, but the ſervant prevented him, ſaying he had orders to ſtop any perſon going that way, and that the cries were only occaſioned by his Lady and the maids ducking.— Mr F. however, not being ſatisfied with this, perſiſted in his determination, and inſtantly getting into a boat, made for the place. He had no ſooner reached it, than he ſaw the four bodies floating on the water. He ſoon got them into the boat, and made for the ſhore.—One of the ſervants revived when in the boat. Medical aſſiſtance was immediately procured for the Lady and the other two ſervants, but though every effort was made to recover them, all proved ineffectual.

4. At his Houſe, in Queen Street, Francis Scott, Eſq.

—. At his houſe, Carrubber's Cloſe, Mr John Sangſter, aged 82.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr William Wauchope, ſecond ſon of the deceaſed Andrew Wauchope, Eſq. of Niddrie.

14. At Ratho Bank, Alexander Reid, Eſq.

—. At Dundee, in advanced age, the Rev. James Blinſhall, D. D. one of the miniſters of that town, and one of his Majeſty's Chaplains for Scotland.

18. At Aberdeen, in the 68th year of his age, James Beattie, L. L. D. Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy and Logic, in Mariſchal College, well known in the Literary world.

Errata in our laſt—Page 57. col. 2. line 15. *for* ſacred education, *read* ſacred elocution.